THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Circulates through Pennsylvania, and all the other States of the Union, rising 7000 papers every publication.

VOL. VII—WHOLE No. 369. PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST 23, 1828. Terms, $2 in advance.

PUBLISHED BY SAMUEL COATE ATKINSON, No. 112 CHESNUT STREET, BETWEEN THIRD & FOURTH STREETS, AND DIRECTLY OPPOSITE TO THE POST-OFFICE—☞ COUNTING-ROOM ON HUDSON'S ALLEY.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

DREAD OF DEATH.

There are to whom the light of life
Is yet in all its morning glory;
And much they dread the sickening strife,
That closes life's eventful story.

To them the hours of life are bright,
Fair hope each rising day adorning,
And scenes of joy and forms of light
Cluster around each opening morning.

They have not learned that hopes deceive,
That friends betray and foes ensnare,
They dread the voice that bids them leave
A scene so bright, a world so fair.

Tho' here and there a cloud appears
To dim the beauty of their skies,
Yet, scattered o'er their coming years,
A thousand stars in glory rise.

How can they die, and leave a world,
Whose sweets as yet they've scarcely tasted,
Ere joy's bright wings are half unfurled,
Or rapture's golden seals are wasted!

Oh no! let them count live a while,
And reap life's flowers while in the blossom,
And learn their eyes on beauty's smile
And rest on friendship's faithful bosom.

Life is too sweet too precious now
For them to leave; the vernal wreath
Of youth is fresh upon their brow,
And morning airs around them breathe.

But they as yet have only known,
Life's morning blush and sunny skies,
Nor oft has disappointment thrown
Its solemn shadows o'er their eyes.

Some days may pass in gladness on
Brightened by joy's meridian light
But it is well if life's young dawn
Sink not full soon to sorrow's night.

ARCOLO.

STANZAS.

Bear me afar, my gallant bark,
Far o'er the foaming sea;
Tho' its storms are rude and its waves are dark,
Darker, is fate with me.
For fading fast, are the fairy flowers,
I have cherish'd from day to day;
And fled are the hope-enchanted hours,
My bark, bear me far away.

Bear me afar to some distant isle,
From the home which I gladly leave;
Where those whom I deem'd my friends could smile,
But to ruin and deceive.
Farewell, my native land, farewell
I will not curse thee, no;
Thee art bound to me, by a holy spell
And to leave thee, tears will flow.

I had hop'd too much, and thought them true,
That were falser than the wind;
My native land, there are none in you,
Enough to leave behind.
Not one! oh! yes, one, one will weep,
She still, perhaps is true,
But when dead, in some distant land I sleep,
She may forget me, too.

Can she forget me! fancy strays,
To the hours when we have met;
To brighter, earlier, happier days,
She never can forget,
Will thou go with me, gentle one,
Over the deep dark sea!
My soul is thine, yet I must be gone,
Oh! love thine, come with me.

There's a tear in thine eye, and a cloud on thy brow,
Heed not what others say;
There are none who love like me, ah! now
My dearest, come away.
My bark is safe, and on my breast
Whose anguish thou will cheer;
In safety, sweet one, shalt thou rest,
And I'll watch o'er thee dear.

In some lovely isle of the boundless sea
All sorrow we'll forget;
Still cherish hope, confide in me,
We may be happy yet.
The flowers that die in the wintry gale,
In spring, their smiles resume;
The cheek which sorrow renders pale,
Again, may wear joy's bloom.

The foot is on the bark, my love
Thy form is in my arms;
There's a calm and cloudless sky above,
Oh! banish thy alarms,
Speed, speed thee on, my gallant bark,
There are none to weep for me;
Thou art with me, sweet, fate seems less dark,
My light of love, art thou! SELIM.

TO ——.

Thou art faithless—then farewell,
This—this alone could break the spell
Which bound each feeling of my soul
A willing slave to thy control,
Oh when I think of joys now flown,
When I believ'd thee all my own,
I cannot bear the thought, that thou
Art false and fickle-hearted now,
'Tis past—with thee it soon will seem,
But the remembrance of a dream,
And other loves and pleasures bring,
A balm to soothe thy conscience' sting,
Yet wherefore chide thee or complain!
May we ne'er meet on earth again,
For calmly now I could not brook
Indifferent tone and careless look;
Farewell forever—and believe
Tho' o'er thy treachery I grieve,
I would not live the past again,
With all its pleasures, all its pain,
To feel one hour, this bitter smart,
This desolation of my heart. E. W. F.

WHAT'S A LOAN?

What's a Loan? 'Tis a paper for sums in advance,
To Austria, to Russia, to Prussia, to France.
What's a Loan? 'Tis the rage; every day brings us new,
To PORTUGAL, Peysia, Colombia, Peru—
Honest John! send your bits, or you'll whimper and groan,
When you find, a *Loan paper is paper alone.*

London paper.

THE LADIES' FRIEND.

From the English Quarterly Review we extract the subjoined eloquent paragraph. The writer is speaking of the mother of a family in the middling class of society—that class which is the solid basis of all worth and prosperity.

"There they might behold—though perhaps they might not comprehend—woman in all her glory; not a doll to carry silks and jewels, a puppet to be dangled by coxcomb children, and idol for profane adoration; reverenced to-day, discarded to-morrow; always jostled out of the true place which nature and society would assign her by sensuality or by contempt; admired but not respected, desired but not esteemed; ruling by fashion, not by affection; imparting her weakness, not her constancy, to the sex which she should exalt; the source and the mirror of vanity. They would see her as a wife partaking the cares, and cheering the anxiety of a husband; dividing his labours by her domestic diligence, spreading cheerfulness around her; for his sake sharing in the decent refinements of the world, without being vain of them; placing all her pride, all her joy, all her happiness in the merited approbation of the man she honors. As a mother, they would find her the affectionate, the ardent instructress of the children she had tended from their infancy; training them up to thought and virtue, to meditation and benevolence, addressing them as rational beings, and preparing them to be men and women in their turn."

LEGHORN HATS.

We dare say that most of our fair admirers, who, after taking off their Leghorn hats, seat themselves on a couch to read this journal of ours, know every thing concerning the materials and manufacture of those essential articles of summer attire. But, lest there should be any among them who do not happen to have ever inquired into the subject, we shall for their information devote to it a few lines. "These hats, so called from the port whence they are sent abroad, are the chief manufacture of Tuscany. At Prato there are great establishments of this fabrication, and every where in the country, at the doors of the cottages, women and children are seen picking and plaiting straws. Fields are sown with wheat, which is allowed to grow till ready to burst into ear; the straw is then pulled up by the root, which as well as the ear, is cut off from every straw; the knots of every straw are also cut out. The straws are dried with more or less care, according to the quality of the hat proposed to be made of them; and for this purpose they are sorted with the greatest exactness. Maria Louisa, Empress of the French, desired to have a hat, for the encouragement of the manufacture, of the greatest possible fineness, and of the best colour and finish, the price, or gratification to the manufacturer, was, if I remember right, 600 francs. Besides the great consumption of this well-known article in Europe, very great quantities are sent to the North American States. The work produces at every step the pleasing appearance of labour united to amusement, of a toil in which childish play and childish gains form children to habits of industry, without exhausting their strength or gaiety.

THE CONTRAST.

There is a place, on earth, where pure joys are unknown—from which politeness is banished and has given place to selfishness, contradiction, and half-veiled insults. Remorse and inquietude, like furies, that are never weary of assailing, torment the inhabitants. This place is the house of a wedded pair, who have no mutual love nor even esteem. There is a place, on earth, to which vice has no entrance,—where the gloomy passions have no empire—where pleasure and innocence live constantly together, where care and labors are delightful,—where every pain is forgotten in reciprocal tenderness, where there is an equal enjoyment of the past, the present and the future. It is the house too, of a wedded pair; but of a pair who, in wedlock, are lovers still.

THE MISCELLANIST.

PLEASURES OF CHARITY.

The following little anecdote of a person who had contemplated self-destruction, is very beautiful and touching. "I was weary of life, and, after a day, such as some have known, and none would wish to remember, was hurrying along the street to the river, when I felt a sudden check. I turned and beheld a little boy, who had caught the skirt of my cloak in his anxiety to solicit my notice. His look was irresistible. Not less so was the lesson he had learnt. "There are six of us, and we are dying for the want of food." "Why should I not," said I to myself, "relieve this wretched family? I have the means, and it will not delay me many minutes. But what if it does." The scene of misery he conducted me to, I cannot describe. I threw them my purse; and their burst of gratitude overcame me. It filled my eyes—it went as a cordial to my heart. "I will call to-morrow," I cried. Fool that I was, to think of leaving a world where such pleasure was to be had, and so cheap.

PUNCTUALITY.

Among mechanics, is a great desideratum. Show us a mechanic who will get our work done by the time specified, and we will cherish him as the apple of our eye. But to the mechanic, who makes us call twice, (fire and sickness excepted,) we bid farewell—"a long farewell"—he is not the man for our money. The mechanic gains nothing by false promises except a bad name. In order to grasp at all the work in the neighbourhood many a mechanic will promise, when he knows it is not in his power to perform.—What is such a man but a liar? To say nothing of the vice of lying, than which there is nothing more low and contemptible, the mechanic, in the end, gets far less work by false promises, than he would by a strict adherence to the truth. *Punctuality* in a mechanic is the soul of business, the foundation of prosperity, and the security of a good reputation.

POWERFUL MINDS.

Mr. Combe, in his ingenious work on Phrenology makes a distinction between power and activity of the mind. The following is an extract from his eloquent remarks on powerful minds—

"There are other public speakers, who open heavily in debate, their faculties acting slowly but deeply, like the first heave of a mountain wave.—Their words fall like minute-guns upon the ear, and to the superficial they appear about to terminate, ere they have began their efforts. But even their first accent is one of power, it rouses and arrests attention; their very pauses are expressive, and indicate gathering energy to be embodied in the sentence that is to come. When fairly animated, they are as impetuous as the torrent, brilliant as the lightning's beam, and overwhelm and take possession of feebler minds, impressing them irresistibly with a feeling of gigantic power."

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH TARS.

I have a thousand times observed one peculiar trait in the character of seamen. Whenever English sailors are in an American port, or Yankees in an English place, they are sure to quarrel—but put the same men in a French or Spanish seaport, and they will unite most firmly against the common enemy. I have often been amused at the promptness and alacrity with which the English sailors uniformly espoused our quarrels on the coast of South America.—Without stopping to count noses, to make any tedious and unnecessary investigations of the causes of the *row*, we commonly received the first "advices" of their arrival and co-operation from seeing half a dozen of the enemy rolling in the gutter, and the rest in full retreat. It was enough for them to see "one of us put upon" by the natives, to induce them to lend us their aid.—Another trait, more amiable than "combativeness," is their unreflecting generosity to each other. Many a time I have seen a group of English and American seamen, whose money was expended before their "liberty" was out, disencumbering themselves of jackets, shoes and silk handkerchiefs, to "make a raise" for the mutual accommodation of the party

MIND YOUR BUSINESS.

These three simple words contain more sound sense than all the laws that have been enacted since the days of Lycurgus. Let them be *practically* observed, and the blessings resulting therefrom will be incalculable. The politician will cease to prate of "bargain and corruption,"—of "war, pestilence and famine." Anathemas from the church will be no longer heard. Ministers of the Gospel, turning from the path into which their inconsiderate zeal had led them, will remember that their duty consists not in terrifying men by thundering denunciations, nor in exciting prejudices against those who may be more catholic in doctrines than themselves—but in persuading all men to love and reverence the name of him who spake as man never spake, and whose whole life was devoted to deeds of love and benevolence. Scandal, too—so pernicious in its consequences, yet swallowed with avidity by the many will be discarded all respectable society.

MOUNT ARARAT.

Nothing can be more beautiful than the shape of Ararat; nothing more awful than its height. All the surrounding mountains sink into insignificance when compared to it. It is perfect in all its parts. No rugged features; no unnatural prominences. Every thing is harmony; and all combines to render it one of the most interesting objects in nature. Spreading originally from an immense base, the slope towards its summit is easy and gradual, until it reaches the *regions of snow where* it becomes more abrupt. As a foil to this stupendous object, a small hill arises from the same base, similar in shape, and in any other situation entitled to rank among high mountains. No one since the flood seems to have been on the summit of Ararat. For the rugged ascent to its snowy top appears to render the attempt impossible. No man, certainly, has ascended it in modern times. When the adventures of Tournefort failed, it is not probable that any one else had succeeded.

ARABIAN DELICACY.

The extreme delicacy of Arab manners could not be better illustrated than by the following lively anecdote:

"Among the numerous instances which we observed during our stay at Bengazi, illustrative of Arab character and prejudices, we may notice one which occurred in the skeefs (or entrance hall) of our house, where a *select party* of the inhabitants of the town usually assembled themselves when the weather permitted. On this occasion, the women of England formed the principal subject of conversation, and the reports of their beauty, which had reached some of our visitors, appeared to have made a great impression in their favour. One of our party then produced a miniature from his pocket, which chanced to be the resemblance of a very pretty girl; and he roundly asserted that every woman in England was as handsome. The first Arab of our party who was favoured with the sight of the lady in question, started back in dismay and confusion; and all his worthy countrymen who cast their eyes upon the picture withdrew them, on the instant, in the greatest alarm, exhibiting the strongest symptoms of astonishment and shame. The fact was, that the young lady who had caused so much confusion, was painted in a low evening dress; and her face was only shaded by the luxuriant auburn curls, which fell in ringlets over her forehead and temples. Every Arab who saw the picture actually blushed and hid his face with his hands, exclaiming—w'Allah harem—by heaven 'tis a sin to look upon such an exposure of charms!"

The original of the following complimentary article is contained in the Paris Journal du Commerce of the 23d May last.

"The Americans within late years have made an astonishing progress in almost every art, but more particularly in the mechanical ones. They have in these branches reached a high degree of perfection, which is to be attributed, principally, to the considerable number of European artists who daily are establishing themselves in the populous towns of the United States, as also to the patriotism and proper discernment of the Americans themselves, who take delight in encouraging their various manufactures, but only patronize that which is good, the surest way of arriving at perfection. To give an instance of their progress in the mechanical arts, we will notice among others that of making musical instruments, such as pianos, organs, &c. We had an opportunity of seeing various specimens, in different parts of the United States, but have more particularly admired those of Mr. E. N. Scherr, at Philadelphia. It must be acknowledged that these pianos would do credit to the most distinguished artists in Europe; the mechanism is highly finished throughout, and joins to an elegant exterior a sound extremely soft, melodious and sonorous. We have learnt with pleasure that this artist, after having made the tour of Europe, has, in a great measure, formed his taste in this city, the centre of arts and sciences. But, to return to our subject: it is not alone in this branch that the Americans distinguish themselves; it is, as we have observed above, in almost all the mechanical arts; and we have no doubt whatever, that their taste for the sciences and fine arts will increase in the same proportion, and soon place them upon a level with the most polished nations of Europe."

Potatoes, Indian Corn and Tobacco, were found by the companions of Columbus in the island of Cuba, a few days after the discovery of America. They grew spontaneously, or were cultivated by the Indians.

From the London News.

The Natural Defences of Constantinople: the Power of Russia, Austria, England, &c.

There are two periods in the year, during which the approach to Constantinople, from Russia, is invested with difficulties sufficient to deter the most enterprising spirit from the attempt; viz. the winter and the summer. In the former season, the Russians have hitherto considered such an invasion as a hopeless project; and in the latter, such is the dry and burning nature of the soil, that the whole country would seem to be blasted with sterility, as by design. The milder influence of spring, by which all these terrors are mitigated, must have passed by, for the present year, before any essential approaches had been made by the Russians in the direction of the Ottoman capital.—And yet it is only the work of a few weeks' brief fighting, to occupy all the country between the Danube and the passes of the Balkin. The Russians have not opened the campaign with any spirit that would appear to contemplate an open dash on Constantinople. They ought, ere this, had such been their views, to have been engaged in some severe skirmishing with their fiercest foes, the mountain cavalry in the defiles of the Balkin. It is no summer's work to combat these hereditary soldiers, who contract to fight on their own farms, as the fee simple of their own inheritance, and who are at home, amid their native fastnesses; with death and danger mounting garrison on the bulwarks of wild and desolate nature. The tumultuary campaigns which the race of people that inhabit these regions wage against their enemies, are such as strike more terror than the steady and regulated movements of disciplined force; because the country is as peculiar as the conflict; and all calculation is baffled as to what ground the enemy may be encountered on—in what force—whether in the front or in the rear, &c. In situations of this description, a powerful army may be destroyed in detail, without even coming to a regular engagement; and hitherto, such has been the difficulties attending any advance towards Constantinople, that we have no instance of its military occupation by an enemy, amid the conflicts of many centuries. Were it not for these difficulties, and the singularly bold and furious impetuosity of which the Turkish troops are susceptible, the patient, persevering, and phlegmatic character of the Russian military would long ago have reduced the proud Stamboul, and displaced the Crescent by the Cross, on the towers of St. Sophia. Russia comprises one twenty-eighth of the entire Globe; and whenever she shall avail herself of the coasts of the Black Sea, to promote unrestricted commercial intercourse in the Levant, she will become more formidable to Great Britain than Bonaparte ever was in the meridian of his power. She menaces at this time the East and the West; and though there is a guarded tone of moderation in all her dealings, we never find her making peace without demanding money, with which to indemnify herself for the past, and territory in possession in lieu as security for the future. And yet the very name of this nation, two centuries ago, was, as it were, unknown. Little better than one century ago, Russia did not approach even to the Black Sea; and now she is mistress of the greater part of it; while in the North she has equally encroached on the Baltic.

The great secret of this uniform success is, that she possesses little to tempt the cupidity of other conquerors. Bonaparte only sought to drive her back into Asia, and elevate Poland into a sort of watch-tower on her frontiers. She has the capacity to renew a physical force, for any definite object, to an almost unlimited extent; and this power, supported by a rare constancy of purpose, through victory and through defeat, has always brought her in a winner in the end. She is in that state of existence as a nation, which possesses the vigor of barbarism without its weakness; and thus constitutes that peculiar moral position in which knowledge may be dead beaten by ignorance. Russia quotes her population in Europe, Poland, Asia, and America, at about sixty millions: her army in time of peace at 700,000: and in a period of war, at eleven hundred thousand fighting men; and 400 armed ships. The latter, beyond about a dozen vessels, are a contemptible force in all that makes real naval power; and if England were to rate herself, after a similar manner, instead of naming a thousand vessels of war, she might name treble the number. The population of Turkey is about forty millions—but in certain portions of her territory every man is a soldier when called upon; and hence the fact, that on any serious menace, she would muster a million of men with perhaps less difficulty than any other nation in Europe. The greatest danger to which she is subject is mutiny and insubordination; a Sultan's head is cut off, and a door is open to negociation! The population of France cannot be quoted higher than about thirty-three millions, including her Colonies, as we have those of Russia; and her army in a time of war at 320,000. Austria gives her war establishment of troops as high as 750,000; and Prussia about half a million. The population of the world, under the dominion of England, is not less than one hundred and forty millions; being nearly equal to that which is under the sway of all the other Powers of Europe, yet our war establishment of troops, including the militia, would not reach 400,000 men. This immense difference between moral and physical force, in Governments and in armies, is here singularly illustrated. We observe that some of our contemporaries have speculated on a coalition between England, Austria, Prussia and Turkey; against Russia and France. Nothing could be more improbable. Russia could annihilate Prussia in a single campaign; the latter has no natural allies; she has grown up out of the excise of other States; and her downfall would be witnessed without any one sympathising in her fate. Austria would be glad to round her empire with Bosnia Servia; but she would be weaker then, with Russia as a neighbor, than she is at present. The Emperor Nicholas, with the councils of old Catharine around him, knows how the land lies; he will make nice of no means that shall give him the Bosphorus, Constantinople, and the great keep of the Mediterranean—he will leave his allies, whoever they may be, to pick and choose for the remainder; and hence the fact, that the course of his policy will excite less jealousy with any other power than with England.

There is one hope which we may entertain; viz. that Russia will fail to conciliate Austria. The Emperor Francis is a wary and cold-blooded politician, he knows that with the Turks as his neighbours, he is safe; he requires no military chain against them; he is jealous of all the three principal remaining powers that skirt his empire; and he knows his present strength in relation thereto. It is as remarkable as it is true, that for prompt, immediate and effective service, with a land force, Austria is the most powerful country in the world. She can send into the field, at almost any time, near half a million of fighting men, without reckoning her Landwehr. They are thus quoted on good authority:—

43 Regiments of German Infantry	177,000 men
13 Hungarian ditto	53,000
20 Battalions Grenadiers	13,000
20 Battalions Chasseurs	16,000
19 Regts. on the Frontier (Infantry)	73,000
14 Regts. of Cuirassiers and Dragoons	14,000
22 Regts. of Light Cavalry	32,000
5 Regts. Light Infantry	20,000
Officers, &c.	25,000
Waggon Train	7,000
	464,000

This is the war complement of disciplined troops of the line, without one soldier being taken beyond her frontier; a circumstance that gives an almost incredible compactness to her power; look at the roundness of her territory, and the scattered forces of Russia, spreading over the hemisphere as it were! What has Austria, "as it is," to fear? What to gain, that may not give her cause to fear? Out of the half a million of force, quoted by Prussia, as taken in 1828, 400,000 are Landwehr of the 1st and 2d Ban. Against Revolutionary France, Austria fought three times more campaigns, single-handed, than Prussia did battles. Reposing on her present territory, Austria will at any time command allies, should Russia become a troublesome neighbor. The views which the principal Cabinets of Europe take of the present measures of Russia, must soon be disclosed; and the affair, if it do not terminate with the present campaign, will involve other powers by menacing other interests.—England and France cannot both have Egypt; nor agree which shall have it. Yet this were the only division of the spoil that could reconcile either to any essential production of the power of Turkey. For France to take the Morea, after all her chivalry in favor of Greece, would be a grosser affair than any that stained the conquests of Buonaparte. What course events may take none may say; but certain it is that the time is full of interest; and ages of future difficulty and strife may trace their origin in the passing occurrences of the present month.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES.—LEAP YEAR.

The following is extracted from an old volume printed in 1606 entitled,

"COURTSHIP LOVE AND MATRIMONIE."

"Albeit, it is now become part of the common lawe, in regarde to the social relations "of life, that as often as every bissextile year "dothe return, the Ladies have the sole privi- "lege, during the time it continueth, of making "love unto the men, which they doe either by "wordes or lookes as unto them it seemeth pro- "per: And moreover no man will be entitled "to the benefite of clergy who dothe refuse ac- "cept the offers of a ladye, or who dothe in any- "wise treate her proposal with slight or con- "tumely."

It would, doubtless, be gratifying to the ladies, and the curious of our own sex, to learn the precise manner how, and period when, the law referred to in the above quotation originated. It is not certainly to be found in the statutes at large,—neither, it is presumed, does it form part of the "*leges non scripta*," or common law.

The author, it is true, refers, in direct terms, to the latter, but only "in regard to the social relations of life;" he also indirectly refers to the statute law, where he states that "no man will be entitled to the benefit of clergy who shall refuse to accept the offers of a lady." But since marriages, in England, are solemnized by the Clergy alone, the author might only mean that the ungallant party should be condemned to a life of single wretchedness, and not that he should be "hung by the neck until he was dead," which is the legal meaning of being refused the benefit of Clergy.

It is left to a convention of married and single men to determine whether life is worth preserving, the hope for and prospect of matrimony being removed. There may, possibly, be found some splenetic monsters ready to aver that the hangman's hempen cord—which soon puts a period to all mortal cares, is preferable to Hymen's silken one, which may happen to bind a man to an almost intolerable evil for all the days and nights of a long and miserable life. It might be ungenerously inferred, that the law above quoted, does not authorize the ladies to signify their preference in writing, inasmuch as *words and looks* only are mentioned. This construction would be both unjust and ungallant. The term "by *words*" is *general*, and may as properly mean words written as words spoken, and in this instance it doubtless means both.

The "*wisdom of our ancestors*" in the adjustment of this matter, cannot but excite universal admiration. The men have the right, at all times, of making love to the ladies—the ladies have the right of making love to the men only one year, (but that the longest) in four. This apparent inequality, however, is counterbalanced by the unlimited privileges they enjoy of rejection, and of compelling those to marry them to whom they condescend to offer themselves. That the ladies may not forfeit these rights and privileges by non usage, is the sincere wish of their constant admirer,

WOULD BE BENEDICT.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN.

Few spots amid the grand, wild, and beautiful scenery of the country can compare with the *celebrated Springs at* Schooley's Mountain. A more agreeable place of resort, for health or recreation, can scarce be found during the heat of the summer season.

There retired from the noise and bustle of the crowded city, the invalid may find invigoration from the clear, pure, and salubrious atmosphere that visits the shady retirement of the lofty spot. The lover of "untrammelled nature" may view her in all her simplicity and picturesque grandeur, and the wearied mind, in the stillness of shady bowers will find relief from the cares and turmoils of business.

It is said this spring was known to the Indians, and resorted to by them for the cure of diseases.—It has been used by the white people almost from the first settlement of the country, and many remarkable cures are ascribed to it. Doctor Mitchell, of New York, analysed the water in 1810, and concludes "if there is any thing that deserves the name of a pure Chalybeate water in the world, this would seem to be such a composition."

Geometrical measurement has determined the height of the mountain above its immediate base, to be more than six hundred feet: and Dr. Mitchell, calculates, by approximation on the falls of water, at the different mill-dams, along the hurrying channel of the Musconetcong, to its junction with the Delaware, and on the descent thence to Trenton, that the base itself is five hundred feet more above tide water.

The boarding houses are situated nearly on the summit of this elevated ground, a mail-stage passes them daily, from Easton to New York, along a good turnpike road, from which, in many places, the passengers have a very interesting view of distant mountains, beautiful vallies, abrupt precipices, clear streams, cultivated farms and wide spread forests. About seven miles from the Springs is Budd's Lake—a beautiful sheet of fresh water, about two miles long, and one and a half wide, here visitors are furnished with a boat and fishing tackle, and with tolerable skill are soon supplied with a sufficiency, which the host will have cooked for them on the spot, or permit them to take away as they prefer. There are also plenty of Trout in the streams in the neighborhood of the Springs.

This mountain of primitive formation is rich in minerals—here may be found, Iron Ore, some of it magnetic, Plumbago, Zircon, Cornelian, Jasper, Chalcedony, Epidote, Green Stone, Hornblende, Flint, &c. &c. good specimens of which may be procured by the direction and assistance of the proprietor of the "Heath House."

The writer of this short notice, lately visited the Springs, and boarded while there with Mr. E. Marsh, the present owner of the *Heath House*, and without intending, in the least, to undervalue other establishments in the neighborhood, is prepared to recommend this as a boarding house, where all who visit it must be satisfied with the entertainment and attendance. A saddle horse is kept for one person, a gig for two, and a dearborn and carriage for larger parties.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

From the Berean.

A brief review of the "Declaration," &c.

In our last number we made mention of a pamphlet issued by the orthodox meeting held in Arch street, Philadelphia, in the fourth month last, entitled "A declaration of the Yearly Meeting of Friends held in Philadelphia, respecting the proceedings of those who have lately *separated from the Society*: and also showing the *contrast* between *their* doctrines and those held by *Friends*." As a *full* reply to this work will necessarily require time and research, inasmuch as it is easier to make misrepresentations than to refute them, we propose to offer here a brief view of the principal matters contained in that work, which may serve to guard the public against wrong impressions, until materials can be collected for a more ample exposition and refutation.

In this and other publications issuing from the same quarter, the large body of Friends to which the orthodox stand opposed, are represented as "some under *our name*"—"separatists"—a "disaffected party"—"the seceding party"—"followers of Elias Hicks"—"a party devoted to his interests," &c. Whilst they confer on the orthodox party exclusively, the name and title of "the Society of Friends." As these epithets are calculated to give a very erroneous view of the state of the controversy, we shall proceed to show that they stand on no other ground than a bold and unwarranted assumption; and in order to do this it will be necessary to inquire into the comparative numbers, and stations, and religious standing of those to whom they have reference, as well as into their principles and practices. With this object in view, arrangements were made some time ago, to get *authentic* information of the state and manner of the division, in every Monthly Meeting belonging to the Yearly Meeting, the whole number of which amounts to about *sixty*. As yet, we have received reports from *twenty-four* only; but as these comprise some of the meetings in each of the eleven quarters, their history will be, in the most essential particulars, that of the whole; we therefore furnish the following abstract from said reports:

The whole number of members in the 24 Monthly Meetings, of all ages, and of both sexes and parties, is 11,316; they are divided as follows:

	Friends.	Orthodox.
Members of all ages, and both sexes, (minors being ranked on the side of their parents)	9193	1962
Male adult members	2068	496
Ministers	42	27
Elders	111	83
Overseers	141	67

Among the number are 339 members, male and female, (including minors) who are classed as *neutral*; and, about 100 male adults in the same situation.

Thus the number of orthodox members of all ages and sexes amount to *less than one sixth* of the whole; and that of their adult male members stands nearly in the same proportion. It also appears that by much the larger number of pastors, elders and overseers, are on the side of Friends.

Twenty-two out of these twenty-four meetings, Friends continue to hold at the same times and places, and in the same order, and under the same system of discipline as heretofore.—The remaining two the orthodox, being the larger number, continue to hold as usual, Friends making no opposition to them. In the twenty-two above mentioned, the orthodox party have voluntarily left the meetings, and separated from Friends, and in seventeen of the cases have set up new meetings in opposition, departing from the usual and established order in all of them, either in the times of holding them, or in the places where they are held; in several instances they are irregular in both these respects. In the remaining five cases, no new meetings have been set up, there being in all of them but twenty-seven male adults attached to the orthodox party.

This brief history of the state of the division in these twenty-four meetings, is the history of the whole as it respects the leading points of the inquiry. As soon as all the reports are received we intend to publish them in detail, with the authorities annexed. These reports will show that we do not vary much from the truth, when we state that the whole number of members of all classes in this yearly meeting is about twenty-six or twenty-seven thousand—that the proportion of Friends and orthodox is nearly as *six to one*, and that of male adults about as *four or five to one*—that the larger number of ministers, elders, and overseers, are with Friends, and that the old established Monthly Meetings, with *a few exceptions*, continue to be held by Friends at the same times and places, in the same order, and in the exercise of the same system of discipline as heretofore; whilst those held by the orthodox are, for the most part, newly set up, and found to be irregular, some in several, others in all those respects.

The state of the neighboring Yearly Meetings of New York and Baltimore, where the merits of this controversy are understood, furnishes additional light on the question of "separatists." In New York Yearly Meeting, the number of the orthodox does not exceed *one eighth* of the whole, and of *thirty* Monthly Meetings from which we have heard, all, with but *one* exception, are conducted by Friends exclusively, in the usual order and manner. The orthodox are setting up new meetings there, composed, as in Pennsylvania, of a few disaffected members, who have left their former meetings.

Baltimore Yearly Meeting is the *parent* meeting in the new world: being the first established on this continent. It has supported the testimonies of the Society of Friends with an unwa-

notes, upon which his companion strongly advised him to go to the bank and get them changed, alleging as a reason that country notes would not pass current in Lancashire. Jervis approved of his recommendation, and accompanied the smooth-tongued knave to the bank, where he procured 12 five-pound Bank of England notes, in exchange for the money he had received. Having returned to the inn, the stranger professed to be wonderfully interested in the safety of the notes and said, "be very cautious old friend; you have not put your money carefully up. If you will allow me, I will fold it into a paper parcel." The poor fellow inconsiderately handed over the money to the villain, who pretended to wrap it in the paper, and afterwards pinned the parcel in the inside of Jervis's waistcoat, who little suspected the trick which had been played upon him. The reckoning being settled, they proceeded together to the coach-office, and each took a place and paid his own passage in a coach which was about to start for Liverpool. At this juncture, the villain made an excuse to step aside, and poor old Jervis saw him no more.—The latter, however, proceeded cheerfully on his journey, elated with the supposed possession of such a considerable sum, and arrived safely at Chowbent, which is within a mile of his own residence. Being there, he went into the Bear's-paw Inn; and, after calling for some liquor, requested the landlord to give him change for two five pound notes, observing at the same time, in a joyous tone, "I am very rich now." The change being brought, the unfortunate old man unpinned, for the first time, his supposed treasure, which he carefully unfolded—and we scarcely need to add, that *the notes were gone.*

Ancient tea-pot.—In the paragraph which appeared in the last Mercury, relative to an ancient tea-pot, left at our office for inspection, the most material circumstance was omitted; namely, that it *is* said to have been brought from England to Portugal in 1662, by Catharine, afterwards married to King Charles II. and that it is said to be the first tea-pot ever brought into England.—*Liverpool Mere.*

INSTINCT OF RATS.

A farmer's wife in Cheshire lately caught a rat, and being determined to make an example of the culprit, as a terror to the species, with which her house was much infested, she took the following barbarous method. She put it into a covered iron pot which she placed over a brisk fire; she then went into a place of concealment from whence she could observe the vessel that contained her martyr. The cries of the sufferer soon brought into the room a numerous assemblage of rats. Each testified its rage and distress; five or six actually climbed to the pot lid, and tried by every means within the power of instinct to relieve the poor victim. When the screams of the sufferer ceased, the rats dispersed, and strange to add, not the least vestige of those remain has since been seen in the house.

CADIZ, April 29.

An old monk, named Fray Gabriel, belonging to the convent of the Franciscans in this city, has come to his death in the following tragical manner. This old man being very fond of music, and an excellent performer on the organ and piano, was in the habit of assembling in his apartment several young men who showed a taste for music. Amongst these was Saturnino Gordini, the son of a deceased Italian merchant, to whom Fray Gabriel showed a particular attachment. When the infirmities of the old monk prevented him from presiding at the organ of the church, it was Saturnino Gordini who always replaced him.—Saturnino, though in other respects a very well-conducted young man, was unfortunately addicted to gambling, and had, as it afterwards appeared, lost his last piastre in the pursuit of this fatal passion. Whilst in this predicament the steward of the convent gave him a bill of exchange for 4,000 reals, and requested him to take it to the bankers and get cash for it. This he accordingly did; but before returning with the money, he entered a gambling-house opposite the theatre, and lost the whole sum. On quitting the gambling-house he went directly to the cell of Fray Gabriel, and asked him for the loan of 4,000 reals. On the old man's refusing him, he drew a poniard and stabbed him to the heart. He then ransacked the trunks, drawers and desk of the deceased; but, not finding any money, he began crying out "Murder! Murder!" His cries brought the Monks and several persons who were passing by the convent at the time into the cell. Being found alone with the dead body, and his clothes being sprinkled with its blood, he was arrested, and, on searching his person, the bloody poniard was found in his pocket. When brought before the Alcade he acknowledged his crime, and gave the above-mentioned detail, adding that, at the moment of its commission, he was beside himself; that his honour and reputation were compromised, and, seeing that Fray Gabriel refused him the favour he asked, *se la habia subido el santo al cielo* (he despatched the saint to Heaven.) Saturnino Gordini was sentenced to hard labour for life in the galleys on the Coast of Africa, which sentence has been approved of by the Audiencia Reale of Seville.

From the Journal of Commerce.

LATE FROM GIBRALTAR.

By the ship Fabius, Capt. Baratow, arrived yesterday in the short passage of 27 days from Gibraltar, we have received Gibraltar papers to the 8th, and Cadiz to the 4th ult. inclusive, likewise the Madrid Gazette to the 28th June. The Spanish papers contain no news of importance, except perhaps the markets. Their Majesties, King Ferdinand and his consort, were at Bilboa as late as the 24th June, and the city was illuminated every night in honor of them.—Capt. B. informs that a number of French transports and seven men of war had arrived at Cadiz. The French cavalry now in Spain were expected to embark on the 10th July for Toulon—the other troops for France, at the beginning of October.

About the 1st of May, a Brazilian brig, called the Defender of Peter, was run ashore on the island of Cadiz. A part of the crew remained in Cadiz for some days, but happened to drop certain expressions which awakened suspicion, when they were immediately arrested and put in confinement. They had no books or papers, and the accounts they gave were not satisfactory. About the end of June they were brought to confess they were pirates. The brig sailed from Rio Janeiro, and lay off the Coast of Africa some days, as the captain was sick on shore.—While lying here, the crew concluded to take possession of the vessel, though a number of them who would not consent to it, left the vessel in the boat, and were drowned before they reached the shore, as it was a boisterous time. Still they could not agree among themselves who should take the command, and four more were murdered. They then set sail, and fell in with a Boston ship, returning from China, and richly laden. They murdered every soul on board, took possession of the most valuable articles, set fire to, and left her. The name of the ship they never learned, or did not recollect. The Topaz, of Boston, we understand, is missing. The second prize was an English ship, called the Morning Star. The shocking barbarities committed on board this ship have already transpired through the English papers. They also confess that they have robbed eight more vessels, principally English, and murdered all on board. The brig then discharged her cargo, mostly composed of specie and silks, at Corona. The specie alone is said to have amounted to $140,000. They confessed that they ran the brig on shore at Cadiz on purpose, it being the only way they could dispose of her without exciting suspicion. When the Fabius left Cadiz, they were in chains, waiting, we hope, for justice.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

It has been resolved by the City Councils that the City Commissioners cause High street running through Penn's [Centre] Square to be paved.

Fast Travelling.—The Citizens' Line, by the steam boats New-York and Philadelphia, arrived yesterday at 4 o'clock, P. M. from Philadelphia—so says the N. Y. National Advocate of Wednesday morning.

The Rev. Mr. Carll, of the New Jerusalem Church, Philadelphia, delivered a Lecture in the Federal-street Baptist Church, Boston, on Monday evening last, on the subject of Infant Schools.

Olmstead, recently tried in Reading for murdering John Witman, at Womelsdorf, in April last, has been sentenced to 18 years imprisonment, of which 18 months are to be spent in solitary confinement.

The Quebec official Gazette is against uniting the two Canadas. It says that a union of the saltpetre of the Upper Province with the sulphur of the Lower, may lead, by some spark, to a destructive explosion.

Somebody in Wilmington, N. C. has raised a mammoth watermelon, which weighed 41 1-2 lbs. It was of an oval form, its circumference, one way, was 3 feet 4 inches, and the other 3 feet 7 inches.

Madame Garcia has become a great favorite at Paris. She continues to delight the inhabitants of that city by her performances in the Italian theatre. The English and French papers admit, that taken as an actress and singer combined, there is not her equal in Europe.

It appears from the London Courier that although George III. has now been dead for 7 years, the subscription to raise a suitable monument to his memory, is wholly inadequate to the purpose.

The Judge at the opening of the court at Abbeville, S. C. appeared in a full suit of Homespun.

According to a journal of Amsterdam, the quantity of coffee and sugar in the chief ports of Europe, at the close of 1827, was, of coffee 108,460,000 Dutch pounds, and of sugar 150,400,000.

Jones, speaking of Dr. Johnson, said, "Johnson is like my tom cat; stroke him the right way and he is pleased; stroke him the wrong way and he'll bite you."

Flour in Milledgeville, Geo. at present, commands $12 per barrel, though at the distance of about 33 miles; in Walton county, it can be obtained at from four to six dollars per barrel, varying with the quality.

The first election of members of the legislature under the new Cherokee Constitution, was to take place on the first Monday of August.

A great revival of religion has taken place at Cincinnati, Ohio. Seven hundred persons have been added to the Methodist, Baptist and Presbyterian churches, within three weeks.

Hay Making.—The wife of a Mr. Samuel Hay, who resides in Philadelphia, was recently delivered of three children—all alive and doing well.

The establishment of the Philadelphia Monthly Magazine, is to be disposed of. The late Dr. Snowden, its editor and proprietor, spent much time and money in establishing the Magazine, and obtained for the work a valuable reputation.

Duties paid by certain Auctioneers of Boston, into the State Treasury, for the semi-annual term, ending May 31, 1828, viz:—$16,420 39.

A fine, healthy male infant, not more than three days old, was found the other morning in a passage in Green-street, New-York. It was enveloped in a blue calico, wrapper which may be seen at the Alms House, and, we hope, will finally lead to the discovery of the inhuman mother.

When Luxury was sleeping on his downy bed, at a late hour in the morning, some earlier risers, in the course of their business, visited him. Enraged at being disturbed, he immediately slew them! ****** Alas, poor flies!

The company engaged in boring for salt-water at Montpelier, Vt. have penetrated the solid rock to the depth of 383 feet. They have proceeded through veins of flint stone 11 feet; soft blue slate 85; hard do. 52; sand stone 31; lime do. 204; total 383 feet.

The ship Hercules, King, arrived at Boston, left Constradt, 25th June, and Elsinour, 4th July. A Russian fleet, consisting of 12 frigates, and a line of battle ship, were at Cronstadt when Captain King left, ready to sail for the Mediterranean first wind.

The Richmond Enquirer states, that the first order which was received by General Scott from General Macomb, on his reaching the West, was returned by Scott, and that he has assigned the reasons for his disobeying the order in a letter to the Secretary of War.

On Wednesday last, the medical faculty of Boston and Salem gave a dinner to Dr. Holyoke, of the latter place, on the occasion of that gentleman's commencing his Hundred and First year. Dr. Jackson, of Boston, presided, and Dr. Oliver, of Salem, acted as vice-president.

The Pensacola Gazette of the 27th ult. says—"The city is at present quite healthy; and, we are happy to say, we still continue to have every appearance of a healthy summer.

No small excitement appears to exist in the fire department of New-York, relative to the dismissal of a member, (Mr. Baily,) by the city councils.

The Dysentery prevails near Wilkesbarre, Pa. to an alarming extent. Several adults and children have died with it, and many others are now suffering under its influence. Preventive, is the best safety. Abstinence from vegetables that tend to produce this disease may be of vast importance.

It is stated that a Mrs. Galusha, of Monmouth, Maine, now 88 years of age, has had, within the last three years, an entire set of new teeth, a new head of hair, and her sight, of which she had been for some time deprived, has been so perfectly restored that she is now able to read the finest print without the aid of spectacles.

The Cincinnati Daily Gazette of the 9th has the following notice:—R. L. Jennings will lecture to-morrow morning, at 11 o'clock, in the Court House, and Frances Wright will lecture at the same place, in the afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

The convention of the New Jerusalem Church of the United States is now in session in the new edifice of the Athenæum in Boston.

The Boston Statesman of the 15th says, "there was a brilliant display of the Aurora Borealis, last evening at 8 o'clock. The whole of the North eastern horizon was lighted up with silvery radiations."

Ohio River 5 feet above low water mark, at Pittsburgh, on the 13th inst.

A child of Mr. Anson Braman, of Worcester, Mass. about 4 years old, lately drank a solution of corrosive sublimate, which had been prepared to destroy bugs, and carelessly left in the child's way. Its sufferings were intense, and it was doubtful whether it would live.

The town of Portsmouth, Ohio, will receive an important accession to its prospects and rapid growth, by the Ohio Canal entering the Ohio River at that town.

We understand, says the National Intelligencer of Saturday, that there are not less than one hundred citizens from the Eastern and Middle States, attending in this city as bidders for those portions of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal which are ready to be put under contract.

Nineteen members of the Bar of Essex county, N. J. have recently subscribed a pledge to "abstain from the use of ardent spirits in all cases, except for medical purposes;" and to exert their best influence to repress the practice in others.—The Morristown Bar, it is said, have formed a similar resolution.

Some spurious paper has been passed off in New-York, within a few days, purporting to be post notes of "The Washington Manufacturing Company, at Whitehall, New-York." A note of this description for $100, payable 60 days after date, was passed on Monday.

The Boston papers inform us that last Saturday, near Brighton, a match would be decided between the *Old Boston Crop Horse*, and the New York pacing Mare *Lilly*. At the Union course, Long Island, last fall, Crop trotted a mile in 2 min. 38 sec.—the mare has never been timed. Great sport was anticipated.

Beat This.—A Beet was recently sold in Charleston market, which measured in circumference two feet six inches.

The Provincial Parliament of Lower Canada, is prorogued by Proclamation to the 30th September next.

Freights at Havana are so low, that vessels are offering to carry goods *free*, to save expense of ballast. The Bordeaux August Packet, took 500 boxes sugar without charge.

Several hundred dollars have been brought into this town, (says the Camden, S. C. Journal of the 9th inst.) within the last two months, from Chesterfield; and the Kershaw Mines are beginning to produce gold in some quantity. We have also heard similar accounts from Lancaster.

On Saturday night last, the old South Church in Danvers, Mass. was broken open by some villain, or villians, and one of the lamps which hung over the broad aisle was thrown down and broken to pieces, and the shade of one of the pulpit lamps stolen.

Of the large number of Irish emigrants arrived at New York during the last three months, a great proportion proceeded immediately into the interior of the country, where they probably found employment and fair wages.

The Canadian Spectator, printed at Montreal, publishes the NAMES of travellers who arrive at the Masonic Hall Hotel, and at Roscoe's Hotel. It would not be amiss, and it would be interesting to those who do not travel, to publish the names of all who visit the different Springs, and other public places of resort.

The Baltimore Chronicle says, we are informed that a man named Armstrong, a barber, who resided near the New Market, in Lexington street, took so large a dose of laudanum on Monday, that he died yesterday morning.

Deaths in Baltimore last week, 39—26 of whom were under five years.

The number of deaths in New-York during the past week was 145—25 men, 24 women, 61 boys, and 35 girls—90 died under five years of age.

In the Charleston bill of mortality, of deaths from the 3d to the 10th inst. we find the following cases:—Bilious fever, 1; Country fever, 1; Dengue fever 1, and *Stranger* fever, 2.

The number of deaths during the past week, in this City and Liberties, amounted to 116—46 adults, and 70 children—of the latter 64 were under 5 years of age.

The Saturday Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1828.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are again indebted to the *Milford Bard* for several interesting communications. They shall be published at the first opportunity.

The case of *Tabitha Primwell* is one of every day occurrence. We agree on this subject entirely with Shakespeare, who says,

"Thrice blessed they that master so their blood
To undergo this maiden pilgrimage;
But earthlier happy is the rose distill'd,
Than that which, withering on the virgin thorn,
Grows, lives, and dies in single blessedness."

The Buried Heart shall have a place as soon as we can find room.

Fratris, to the memory of Anthony A. Palmer, is on file for publication.

The Leather Bed is quite a *sleepy* affair.

We shall wait until the dog-days are over before we undertake to read Philips' letter. Its length, and the almost illegible manuscript, prevent us during the present warm weather.

Song—R. in our next.

A Subscriber's "Query" has been received. The proposed republication of the Essays of Melancthon, Penn, &c. in pamphlet form would not at present meet the views of the publisher of the Saturday Evening Post. The Essays are however free for any person to reprint.

The paragraph, expressing a determination to withdraw from the controversy of Friends, and to insert no articles that "might lead to a religious discussion," alluded to by a "Subscriber," was inserted without the knowledge or concurrence of the present publisher. He holds himself free to publish any article on that or any other subject he may think proper, and is alone responsible to his subscribers and the community in respect to articles that may appear in the Saturday Evening Post.

While on this subject, it may be proper to call the attention of readers to the excellent and luminous reply to the "Declaration of Friends," extracted this week from the "Berean."

INSURANCE.

In another part of this paper will be found a notice of the fires which have taken place in this city since our last publication. Much distress has been caused in many families dependant upon hard labour, or the income of small tenements for support; and inconvenience is necessarily experienced by the wealthy, in the sudden diminution of their income. Against such evils, the most cautious cannot always secure themselves, and the most fortunate have rarely been entirely exempted from a portion of their weight. In moments of security, the hand of the incendiary will apply the torch that is to give to the wind the little store that years of hard industry and continued self-denial have gathered to comfort age; or it may give to destruction, the rich patrimony to which habits and education had been continually directed, and leave their possessor a beggar, ashamed to ask alms, and incapable of labour. Nor has the utmost caution been always successful against this wide wasting evil; the insidious spark is left where scrutiny could scarcely reach, or jealously suspect; and when confidence is most indulged, the danger is found the nearest and the greatest. But even if watchfulness should guarantee against accident and evil design at home, who shall say that the evil may not meet you from without; the burning dwelling of a neighbour may, and too often does, communicate its fires, and the increasing flame spreads with a fury proportioned to the proximity of its food. It would seem that no remedy can be found for such evils, yet the ingenuity of man has devised a means to reach and overcome it, and if it cannot save a building, it may save its owner from destruction, INSURANCE, without which no man, not perfectly independent, should suffer his building or combustible property to remain an hour.

Did we believe that the premium caused property-holders to decline effecting insurance, we would sit down and draw a careful estimate of the advantages resulting from this mode of security; reckon for our readers, the amount per day which the insurance of a house worth $10,000 would cost; show that a glass of brandy and water each day would meet it, and that it could not be felt, deducted from the rent. But we are rather persuaded that it is carelessness; a habit of procrastination that causes the neglect. While the house stands, it appears safe; and when it is burnt it is too late to insure, so that the Insurance company is without the profit of the premium while the building remains, and its unhappy owner without its value when it is destroyed. We are aware that those who calculate exactly in the doctrine of chances, will say, that if the chance of the house's safety was not greater than of its being destroyed, Insurance Offices could not exist; and being so, the owner of a house may profitably incur the risk of its being burnt; such a doctrine is undoubtedly good for those who care to practice it; but the man who by economy and industry, has secured the means of purchasing a small or a large tenement, would better content himself with a rent diminished by the amount of Insurance—or if he occupies it himself, to have his expenses increased by that amount, than in the greediness of gain, to find all snatched from him at a single swoop. It is true the building *may not* burn down; and then in many years, the premium of Insurance will become considerable in amount; but every day's experience shows that *it may* burn down, and then where is the long and slowly accumulating horde, the means of comfort to age, and the sure patrimony of dependent children? To those who value ease of mind, the very trifle that is demanded by an Insurance Company as a premium, can enter into no comparison with the anxiety that the continued danger must cause, and to those whose success in business depends in some measure upon *credit*, how advantageous must it be to have it known that the reliance upon property is secured by a full and effective Insurance.

By the little sacrifice that Insurance requires, that sympathy of strangers which sometimes is so oppressive, while it is necessary, might be spared; and the evils, present and future, of oppressive dependence, might be avoided. This is an important consideration, and should command the attention of every parent.

Let every man who has property, liable to accidental destruction, inquire whether he and his family could easily sustain its loss; whether if it was burnt and otherwise wasted, they would not be seriously incommoded, if not reduced to frightful extremity, and then ask whether it would not be better to insure, be safe, and free from anxiety?

LA FAYETTE.

All accounts that we receive from France, concur in representing La Fayette in the full exercise of his faculties, blessed with health and a flow of spirits, and above all, as ardent in his love of liberty as when he left his native country, surrounded by friends and wealth, the admiration of age and the envy of youth, to aid in the achievement of our nation's independence.

In all questions agitated in the French Chamber of Deputies, in which the principle of Liberty is involved, the energies of La Fayette are called forth in the cause which he espoused in his youth, and his manly voice is heard firm in negativing an injurious proposition, or assenting to one of a favorable tendency.

To few men is such a length of days allowed as La Fayette has known; to still fewer is it permitted to look back upon more than three score years, almost exclusively devoted to public affairs, under almost every vicissitude of principles and government, and find the whole course unmarked with a variance from the first resolves. The youthful voice of La Fayette was raised for Liberty and the rights of man; his youth's sword was drawn in the defence of those principles; his fortune was lavished to support those who had devoted themselves with less advantage to the same cause; his first blood stain was in the cause of human rights; his first sufferings were for the emancipation of his country; and his last prayer will be that the cause which he nobly aided in youth, for which he deeply suffered in manhood, for which his age forgot its rest and natural claims, may prosper, extend and and bless, till the whole earth shall feel its influence.

The wonder is not that La Fayette should have been found in his youth, the friend of Liberty; that returning from America, he should have carried with him a desire to see his native country sharing in those blessings he had helped to secure for another nation; those things were consistent with his education; but that in every vicissitude, he should have held fast his integrity; that in dungeons or in palaces he should have been the same; persecution could not force him to renounce his determination, nor flattery and favor teach him to forfeit his first love; that he should, under all these temptations, be the same, is his highest praise—and while Americans feel deep and lasting gratitude to the good man for his successful exertions in behalf of their independence; they owe him not less in the cause of liberty, for his unyielding exertions and continued efforts in her behalf.

A riot took place on Sunday afternoon at the Camp Meeting which the blacks had been holding for some days, between two and three miles below Gloucester point, in Jersey. A large concourse of persons had collected, of whom two-thirds were whites, and the majority females.—The blacks, it is said, having understood that their meeting would be disturbed, if they should attempt to continue it over that evening, dissolved it about 4 P. M. and began to clear away their tents, &c. Some ill-disposed white man commenced a quarrel with one of them, which resulted in a general fight. Several white men had their heads broken by the clubs of the other party, besides no small damage to their clothes. Order was restored in little more than a quarter of an hour. Several of the blacks were pursued; but only one, we are informed, was taken. He was lodged in Woodbury jail.

Accidents from Sleep Walking.

About 4 o'clock, on Friday morning, Mr. Stockton, a lodger at the Callowhill street ferry house, fell from the second story window, while walking in his sleep. He was taken up without having received any material injury.

A similar circumstance, with much more lamentable consequences, occurred on Saturday morning, about 1 o'clock, at a boarding house, kept by Mrs. Phillips, at No. 113 North Water street, a few doors above Race. Captain Albert S. Stickney, late of the schooner Eastern Trader, threw himself, while asleep, from the third story window, into the alley back of the house, and fractured his jaw bone and both his thighs. He was carried to the Hospital, where he died, between 7 and 8 the next morning. His funeral took place at 5 the same afternoon. His relations and friends are requested to call at the house of Mrs. Phillips, for further information.

We have yet to relate another accident of the same nature. About 1 o'clock, on Sunday morning, Jonathan Brooks, who lodged with Jacob Wolohon, at No. 26 South Water street, also asleep, fell from the garret window, four stories high, into the street. One of his thighs was broken, and he was so much injured in other respects, that he was taken to the Hospital with very faint hopes of recovery.

On Sunday morning last, a middle aged woman, residing in Queen street, between Second and Third, walked, in her sleep, out of a second story window, and fell to the ground. She was considerably bruised, but not dangerously injured, and is now doing well.

Fires.—On Monday evening a very serious fire commenced in the Lumber Yard of Mr. R. M'Mullin, between Swanson and Front Streets, Southwark: a great quantity of lumber was destroyed, and from 10 to 12 dwelling houses burnt down.

The following morning a blacksmith shop, a coach-maker and a cabinet-makers-shop, at the S. E. corner of Poplar and Second streets, Northern Liberties, were burnt down, and but little of their contents, consisting of tools, stock and finished work, saved. The dwelling house of Capt. Charles Bartley, adjoining the shops was also destroyed, and several other buildings sustained some injury.

On Thursday evening about 8 o'clock, another fire broke out in a cluster of old frame buildings between Oak and Plum streets, and Crab and Fifth streets, Southwark: about 10 dwellings, and two or three stables were destroyed. The recent introduction of hydrant water into that district, enabled the firemen, with their usual industry, to save a vast number of buildings which must otherwise have been burned.

KENTUCKY ELECTIONS.

The CINCINNATI DAILY GAZETTE, of the 11th instant, contains the following paragraph:

"By the information received from different parts of the State, it appears to be conceded that METCALFE is elected Governor of KENTUCKY. The majority is estimated at from one to three thousand."

LOUISIANA ELECTION.

It is ascertained that Mr. OVERTON is chosen a Representative to the next Congress, from the District now represented by Mr. BRENT.

A Quarterly Meeting of the PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY FOR DISCOURAGING THE USE OF ARDENT SPIRITS, will be held on Monday, the 25th inst. at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, in the Session room in Cherry street, above Fifth street.

aug. 22—1t DAVID M'CLURE, Rec'g. Sec'y.

The Rev. Mr. FINNEY will preach in the German Reformed Church, in Race below Fourth street, next Sunday afternoon and evening, at the usual hours of public service. aug. 23—1t

NOTICE.—By divine permission, Dr. EDWIN A. ATLEE, will preach next Sunday morning and evening, in the Commissioners' Hall, Southwark. aug. 23—1t

MARRIED.

On Wednesday morning last, by the Rev. Dr. P. F. Mayer, CHARLES EDWARD CATHRAL, to ANNA MARY, daughter of the late John Wagner, Esq. all of this city.

On Thursday evening, the 14th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Dickey, Mr. JOSEPH WARDLAW, of Tennessee, to Miss JANE NIXON, of Philadelphia.

On the 14th inst. at New York, by the Rev. Mr. Milnor, Mr. THOMAS W. GARNER, vocalist, of this city, to Miss ANN INSLOE, eldest daughter of the late James Insloe, Esq. of Baltimore.

At Leesburg, Virginia, on the 14th inst. W. S. STOCKTON, of this city, to EMILY B. DREAR, of the former place.

DIED.

On the 15th inst. Mrs. MARY COPE, relict of the late John Cope, aged 71 years.

On the 15th inst. Mr. JOHN BLACK, Preacher of the Gospel, son of John Black, D. D. of the city of Pittsburgh, at the residence of Samuel B. Wylie, D. D. Francisville.

On Saturday night, about 11 o'clock, Mr. ANTHONY VITRY, aged about 70 years.

On Saturday, the 16th inst. in the 51st year of her age, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with christian fortitude, ELIZABETH, consort of Isaac Hollings, Auctioneer.

On the 17th inst. after a short but painful illness, Mrs. CATHARINE, wife of Wm. Delavau.

On the 6th ult. at Erwin, N. Y., MABEL L. PIER, aged 10 years. On the 9th, HIRAM PIER, aged 2 years. On the 15th, NANCY PIER, aged 12 years, children of Ethan Pier, Esq. On the 22d, ELIZA ANN PIER, daughter of Solomon Pier, Esq. On the 25th, SOLOMON PIER, Esq. of bilious fever and dysentery.

On the 18th inst. after a few days illness, BENJAMIN J. TAYLOR, son of the late Robert Taylor, of this city, aged 27 years.

On the 18th inst. SARAH LARKUM, in the 73d year of her age.

On the 18th inst. JOHN HENRY MEYER, in the 35th year of his age.

On the 18th inst. JAMES MAHAN, in the 37th year of his age.

On the 13th inst. JOHN STEVENSON, aged 53 years, who had long been a respectable resident of this city, who has left a small and amiable family to mourn the loss of a loving husband and a father, he was loved by all that knew him, but now he has gone the path which we all must follow.

On the 17th inst. at the Lazaretto, of a bilious fever, RICHARD B. FRICK, son of the late Zachariah Frick, of this city, in the 19th year of his age.

On Saturday afternoon, in New York, in the 16th year of his age, at the house of his uncle, Morris Robinson, Esq. BEVERLEY CHEW, jr. eldest son of Beverley Chew, Esq. of New Orleans.

On the 4th inst. in Washington, Wilkes county, Geo. DUNCAN G. CAMPBELL, long an eminent Attorney and distinguished citizen of that state.

On Wednesday, the 13th inst. at Baltimore, in the 32d year of her age, Mrs. ELIZA CARROLL, wife of Harry D. G. Carroll, and daughter of Gen. C. Ridgely, of Hampton.

On Sunday morning, 17th inst. at Burlington New Jersey, LOUISA, wife of the Rev. William Chaderton, and daughter of Anthony Morris, Esq. of Pennsylvania.

In the township of Springfield, Burlington county, N. J. on the 17th inst. WILLIAM NEWBOLD, aged 62 years—one of the most useful and respectable members of the society of Friends.

On Monday morning, in New York, in the 84th year of his age, Mr. GEORGE DOUGLASS, formerly proprietor and editor of the Londonderry Journal.

At City Point, (Virginia,) Capt. PURRINGTON, of the ship Java, of Bath, Me.

At Bath, (Upper Canada,) GEORGE MACAULEY, Esq. Barrister at Law.

Yesterday morning, Mr. LEWIS FRANCK, aged 45 years.

On Saturday last, at Dorchester, Mass. while engaged in blowing a rock, one of the fragments struck the head of Mr. CHARLES WALES, who was instantly killed.

BRUSH MANUFACTORY.

SAMUEL BURKART

HAS removed his Brush Manufactory from No. 60 North Front street, to No. 55½ North Third street, one door below Arch street, Philadelphia, where he offers for sale, a general assortment of Brushes, which he will dispose of on as reasonable terms as heretofore. Aug. 23—3t*

PLASTERING LATH.

700,000 SAWED Plastering Lath, 1½ inches wide, 4 feet in length, of good quality, sawed to order, for sale on reasonable terms, in lots to suit purchasers, by

C. & W. MAULE,
Aug. 23—3t No. 328 North Front street.

FOR SALE,

A NUMBER OF CANADIAN HORSES, apply at the Buck Tavern, North Second street, near Race, where they will remain for a few days. aug. 20—1t

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

ANN COOPER,

RESPECTFULLY informs her Friends, that she has opened a SCHOOL, at the South East corner of Third and Wood streets, entrance from Wood.

The course of instruction comprises the following branches:

Reading, Penmanship, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography with use of the Maps, History and Needlework, if required. For terms apply as above.

Aug. 23—6t

W. J. BEDLOCK'S

SELECT School for Young Ladies, and BEDLOCK & YOUNG'S Select School for Boys, will recommence their duties on the 1st of September next. No. 27 North Fifth street, Philadelphia.

Aug. 23—8m

W. E. & D. R. ASHTON,

RESPECTFULLY inform their patrons and the public generally, that the duties of their Seminaries will be resumed on Monday, the 1st of September. Aug. 23—2t

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS lost, on the 9th inst. a SETTER DOG, named THORN, white, with yellow spots, both ears and parts of his head yellow, dark eyes and nose, nose sunk considerably between his eyes, a *Scar* on his left shoulder.

The above reward and all reasonable charges will be paid, by returning said dog to No. 45 Market street. Aug. 23—3t

TO THE ELECTORS

Of the City and County of Philadelphia.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

PROMPTED and encouraged by numerous friends, who know my qualifications and pretensions, I respectfully offer myself a candidate at the ensuing general election, for the office of County Commissioner.

My revolutionary and other military services are herewith submitted. Should you, on a full view and due reflection, deem me worthy your votes and interest, the kindness will ever be held in grateful remembrance by your friend and fellow-citizen,

CHRISTIAN HUBBERT.

For the information of the public, the following testimonials of my revolutionary conduct and services are published:

Extract of a letter from Peter Frailey, Esq. Prothonotary of Schuylkill County, to his friend, Christian Hubbert, dated

Orwigsburg, Schuylkill County, September 16th, 1827.

Dear Sir—Agreeable to a request contained in your letter of the 5th instant, I now transmit to you a certificate, of which you may make such use as you think proper.

I do hereby certify, that Christian Hubbert served with me as a private soldier in a Rifle Company raised in Germantown, in the Revolutionary War, commanded by Captain Noah Townsend, attached to a Rifle Regiment, commanded by Col. Timothy Matlack. That the Regiment was at the battles of Trenton and Princeton in 1777, in the beginning of January, and that during two months service, Christian Hubbert behaved himself in a soldier-like manner, whereby he gained the confidence of the Officers of the Company, and the applause of his fellow-soldiers. P. FRAILEY.

We, the undersigned, having served in the 4th Regiment of Artillery, Pennsylvania Line, commanded by Col. Thomas Proctor, late Revolutionary Army, and we hereby certify that Christian Hubbert was an associate and fellow-soldier in said Regiment, and that he conducted himself well, and gave satisfaction to the Officers he served under, as will more fully appear by his honorable discharge from the service, granted by General Anthony Wayne.

Philadelphia, 7th September, 1827.

JAMES E. SMITH,
Late a Captain in said Regiment.
JACOB STREMBECK.
GEORGE KELLER.

This is to certify, that the bearer, Christian Hubbert, Gunner, having served in the Artillery Regiment of Pennsylvania, during the term of his enlistment, is now discharged the service of the United States of America. Given at Trenton, this 16th day of January, 1781.

Signed, ANTHONY WAYNE, B. G.

Aug. 23—1t

NOTICE.

WHEREAS ELIZA C. KENTON, of the city of Philadelphia, did, on the 1st of August inst. execute an assignment of all her property unto JOHN M. GUMMEY and WILLIAM C. STOCKTON, of said city, in trust for the benefit of her creditors; all persons indebted to the said E. C. Kenton, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated.

JOHN M. GUMMEY,
WILLIAM C. STOCKTON,
aug. 16—3t Assignees.

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing between SAMUEL K. BARTLESON and JAMES HARMER, jr. trading under the firm of Bartleson & Harmer, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent.

SAM'L. K. BARTLESON,
JAMES HARMER, jr.

August 15, 1828.

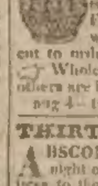
N. B. Those having claims against the said firm, are requested to present them to Samuel K. Bartleson, who is duly authorized to settle all the accounts of the late firm. JAMES HARMER, jr.

aug. 16—tf

NEW NOVELS.

JUST received and for sale by J. GRIGG, No. 9 North Fourth street, CONTRAST, a novel by Regina Maria Roche, author of Children of the Abbey, &c. in 2 vols. 12 mo. with all the new and popular novels of the day. aug. 20—tf

R. S. RISLEY & CO.



HAVE at their Store, No. 63 NORTH THIRD STREET, between Arch and Cherry streets, a handsome assortment of RICH CUT and PLAIN GLASS FURNITURE KNOBS, &c. of every description, having erected a GLASS CUTTING FACTORY immediately back of the Store, where GLASS of every description will be cut to order, or sold on the most reasonable terms. Wholesale and Retail. Country Merchants and others are invited to call and examine for themselves. aug 4—tf

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

ABSCONDED from the Subscriber, on the night of the 23d of June last, two indented apprentices to the Ladies' Shoemaking business, named William and George Cox. William is between 18 and 19 years of age, light complexion; took with him 1 blue cloth roundabout and vest, black stuff pantaloons, fur hat, 2 pair duck trowsers, and sundry other articles of clothing. George is between 16 and 17 years of age, dark complexion; took with him one cassimet coatee, the rest of his clothes is similar to William's. George has the initials of his name on his right arm. Whoever will return said runaways, or secure them in any jail, and give information to me, so that I shall get them again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges.

All persons are forbidden to trust or harbour said runaways, at their peril.

JAMES F. CALLBREATH,
No. 54 Chester street.

P. S. Twenty dollars will be given for William, and ten for George, separately. Aug. 9—6t*

☞ The Editor of Noah's Enquirer is requested to insert the above six times, and forward the amount to the Office of the Saturday Evening Post.

SPLENDID ENGLISH ENGRAVINGS.

THE Subscribers have just received from London, a case of elegant Engravings, consisting generally of sporting pieces, landscapes, &c. &c. which will be sold in sets or singly, by S. HART & SON, at the new Book and Fancy Stationary Store, No. 68, South Third street.

A general assortment of JUVENILE AND MISCELLANEOUS Books, for sale at reduced prices.

☞ All the late novels and publications for sale as above. aug. 20—3t

AUCTION GOODS

AT FOUR PER CENT. FOR CASH.

AT THE NEW STORE, No. 46 North Fourth street, 5 doors above Arch, 102 pr. 6-4 large plaid fashionable ginghams; 100 pr. white buckram, suitable for Milliners, at 1 dollar per piece; York tan gloves, 18½ cents; superior Heskin, at 31½ cents; super dark do. at 45 cents.

Just received, a fresh assortment of neat prints, at 18½ cents, usually retailing at 20 cents per yard; 50 dozen Grenadine bdkfs. at 62½ cents, common retail price 75 cents; superior plain Gros de Naples Calicoes at 12½ cents; Ladies' Gros de Nap dress bdkfs. at 75, usually sold for $1; British and low priced 6-4, muslins for dresses; 6-4 cambrics and jaconets; 50 pair 11-4 blankets, at 3 50; fine white flannels, plain and twilled; black Pombazetts, and fine bombazines; linen pocket bdkfs. at 50 cents, usually sold at 62½ cents; pins, 6¼ cents per sheet.

Aug. 9—tf JOHN KENNEDY.

vering integrity from its first institution to the present day. This meeting remains to be a solid united phalanx. Foreign influence has been unable to produce a schism in it, for there is not, we believe, a TWENTIETH of its members that are *orthodox*. Now the whole number of members in these three Yearly Meetings may be computed in round numbers at *fifty thousand*. Of this number about *seven eighths* are Friends, and the remaining *eighth* orthodox. With these facts before him, it will not be difficult for the unprejudiced reader to decide which of these two classes are the "separatists;" which "the seceding," or the "disaffected party."

It is well known that the society of Friends, different from other denominations, has never framed a *creed* to test the faith of its members. Friends hold saving faith to be the gift of God only, and that no human power therefore can confer it; that right belief can have no other foundation than the divine LIGHT in the conscience, or the witness in ourselves; no human science, therefore, can impart it: and hence that these are among the things of God, which no man knoweth but by the spirit of God; holy ground, where no mortal can enter on, and live. God alone is competent, and it is his sole prerogative, to illuminate the dark recesses of the human soul, and to impart the knowledge of himself, according to its capacity to receive it, from the first dawning of the gospel day, to the rising of the day star in the heart. Such being the doctrines of the Quakers, they remain to this day without any written prescriptive articles of faith, or *orthodox* standard; that engine of priestcraft, and prolific source of persecution and schism!

If, however, from the novel state into which the society has fallen, it were believed necessary that a more full or definite expression of its religious faith should now be promulgated, than have hitherto been thought needful; or that more clear and positive restrictions, than has yet existed, should now be imposed in matters relating to faith and practice, or to either of them, certainly *five sixths* of the body are competent to effect this object? No such unanimity as this prevailed in those COUNCILS, whose decisions have laid the foundation of all the creeds in Protestant Christendom. But, in the case before us, strange as it may appear, a small minority of *one sixth*, and if we include the neighboring Yearly Meetings, a minority of *one eighth* have attempted to usurp the right, and to exercise the power of dictating to the body, both in their spiritual and secular concerns. Assuming to be the orthodox, or weighty part, and presuming on their infallibility, they issue their mandates in the shape of "Epistles"—"Testimonies," and "Declarations;" but, although accompanied with fearful denunciations, they make no impression. They resort to testimonies of *disownment*, but with no better effect. Finally they have recourse to the laws of this free and enlightened country, to establish their extravagant pretensions, and they harass their brethren with criminal and civil prosecutions, to demonstrate that the few ought to govern the many, and that they are that favored few; and that they are influenced by the meek, forbearing, and peaceable spirit of Jesus, having the exclusive right in the power of the church!!!

Here we might safely rest the argument, for the doctrines of legitimacy, as they have respect either to church or state, are exploded in this happy quarter of the world; but as this "Declaration" contains a "narrative" of events and a number of charges against Friends, both of which are, in the main, *spurious*, we will proceed to a brief inquiry of each. Omitting the less important matter, we will take up the narrative at page 7 of the declaration, and proceed *pari passu*, with such a history as can and will, hereafter, be fully authenticated, leaving the reader to compare it with the *spurious* one in question.

Elias Hicks, having obtained, in the summer of 1822, certificates from his Monthly and Quarterly Meetings, to pay a religious visit to parts of this Yearly Meeting, came to Philadelphia in the 12th month of the same year, from the Southern Quarterly Meeting. Two individuals, residing near Philadelphia, attended that Quarter, and *preceded* Elias Hicks, on their return, with a report of his having preached certain pernicious doctrines in that meeting. Instead of laying their concern before Elias Hicks in person, before leaving the meeting, or neighborhood, agreeably to the order of Society, they carried their report to some of the elders of *Philadelphia*. The "organization of a party" had already been *secretly* effected in the city, at the head of which stood a number of the members of the *Meeting for Sufferings*. The elders were, therefore, prepared to act on this report, and *usurping* the office of the *southern* elders, and conniving at "tale bearing and detraction," two of their number went to Elias Hicks as soon as he had come into the city, and on stating what was reported of him, the latter asserted it to be *groundless*, and a certificate in proof, was subsequently produced, signed by *three* members of the Southern Quarter, who had been present at the meeting where the objectionable opinions were stated to have been uttered. This, however, did not meet the object of the "party," and they requested an interview between E. Hicks and the individuals above mentioned: the former declined granting their request on the ground that these men had departed from gospel order, in not mentioning their uneasiness to him when present with him, and when he could have appealed to friends of the meeting where the supposed offence was committed, to have justified himself. Foiled in this attempt, the "party" then suborned another witness to prove unsoundness in something said by Elias in the New York Yearly Meeting the *preceding* spring. This charge, he informed them, was contrary to the sense of that Yearly Meeting, and of the Quarterly and Monthly Meetings of which he was a member, and to whom only he held himself amenable for all conduct transacted within their limits. The elders now demanded an interview with him on their own behalf. This was granted, but so determined was the hostility manifested against him, that it was not thought proper to meet them, without the presence of some Friends as *witnesses*; but on seeing them, they refused to enter on the investigation, and, thus proving that their object was not honest, open inquiry, but one of a secret, inquisitorial character, retired under much excitement.

The two individuals who had acted so disorderly in this business, refusing to make any acknowledgment, were subsequently disowned by their own Monthly Meeting, and on an appeal to the Quarter the proceedings were confirmed. But the delinquents were re-instated by the Yearly Meeting, through the influence of the "party" in the city, of which they were but as the instruments.

"The insatiable thirst of man after religious or civil empire," says W. Penn, "has filled almost every age with contests." The city elders not content to exercise their functions in their own Meetings merely, where the discipline had confined them, erected themselves into a tribunal whose powers were co-extensive with the society itself; and ministers were to be amenable to *them* for their conduct, not only in distant Quarters, but even in other Yearly Meetings!! In the exercise of their sacred functions, ministers were thus liable to be harassed, and persecuted by every idle report which tale bearers might whisper in the listening ears of this *secret* tribunal, whose shield would protect them from the operation of the discipline!

Having escaped these snares, E. Hicks proceeded to accomplish the object of his visit; and having laid before the Green street Friends his prospect of visiting the families there, it was acceded to by that Meeting, and performed to satisfaction. This act on the part of Green street meeting laid the foundation for that deep rooted hostility against it, which the orthodox party has since manifested to a degree that has excited the public indignation.

In the mean time, the "dissatisfied" party, small in its size, by "active exertions" endeavored to "enlist every one it could" in favour of its cause. Having acquired an ascendency in the Meeting for Sufferings, a work was compiled in the name of that body and printed for distribution, bearing the *harmless* title of "A few selections from the Writings of Friends," &c. This work being read before the Yearly Meeting of 1823 for its approbation, the object of it was soon perceived and exposed, and with a promptitude and decision worthy of that body, its circulation was prohibited. The intention was to impose through this medium greater restrictions on the ministry, and on the freedom of religious opinion generally, than had ever been before attempted in the Society of Friends; hence, it was not improperly called the "*creed*." The Meeting for Sufferings being prohibited from meddling with any matter touching *faith or discipline*, did in this proceeding, when its *intentions* are considered, exceed its privileges, and attempted the exercise of a power never delegated. By this, and subsequent conduct, it justly forfeited the confidence of the great body of the Society.

Although disappointed in the Yearly Meeting in the accomplishment of their favorite object, of abridging religious liberty, and securing their own power and influence, the Orthodox did not relax in their efforts, and the three succeeding years evinced a persevering struggle on their part to secure these, to them desirable ends; and a corresponding effort on the side of Friends to maintain those rights, and that order, long sanctioned by reason, by religion, and by the undeviating usages of the Society. The disorders incident to this state of things were chiefly confined during this period to the Quarterly Meeting of Philadelphia, and to four of its Monthly Meetings in that city: the Orthodox party in Green street being very small, that Monthly Meeting was enabled to preserve a good degree of order and decorum in its proceedings. The most active members of the four meetings mentioned, including the elders, were chiefly of that party, and by a series of management and contrivance they succeeded in securing the overseers and clerks. Thus situated, they were enabled to institute and record measures in the face of the majority, and in open violation of order and decorum. The discipline and long established usages in the transaction of the affairs of the church formed a way too *narrow*, and a gate too straight for them. Ministers of the gospel were opposed in their ministry in public meetings; and opprobrious epithets "applied to them in public and in private." "Unjust and unfounded representations were industriously spread throughout the Society, in order to create a prejudice against them and others" by this "dissatisfied party," and even the sacred office of the ministry was prostituted to this object. In these meetings Friends were treated as strangers or aliens; complaints were carried forward against them under various pretexts, and they were finally constrained to seek protection from the neighboring Monthly Meetings. In the Quarterly Meeting the conduct of the Orthodox was equally destructive of order and harmony. The proceedings against Green street, the only Monthly Meeting where any thing like order was maintained, continue to be marked by a degree of injustice and oppression scarcely exceeded even in the dark and persecuting periods.

Hopes had been entertained that the Yearly Meeting would apply a remedy to the well known disorders of the Quarterly Meeting of Philadelphia, but year after year passed over, and nothing was done. Had any *other* meeting, fallen into a similar state, prompt measures would have been taken; but the authors of the disorders in the city were at this period amongst the most influential and active members in the Yearly Meeting, and the *clerk* a leading member of the party; hence they succeeded in averting an investigation, the result of which could not but be injurious to their cause.

In the mean time, the Southern Quarter believing that the services of their representatives in the Meeting for sufferings, had ceased, released them and appointed others in their stead. The new members on presenting themselves with their credentials before the Meeting were *refused a seat*, on the ground that it was a *permanent body*, and not to be changed by its *constituents*. This, with the other arbitrary measures of the Orthodox, gave rise to the propositions sent up from two of the Quarterly Meetings that the appointment of elders and members of the Meeting for Sufferings "should be made for a limited time." Through the influence and exertions of those in *power*, these propositions failed.

Every thing now indicated that a crisis was approaching, and the Yearly Meeting of 1827 was looked to with anxious solicitude, as a period when religious liberty in this Yearly Meeting must either expire or revive in a convulsion. When this body convened the members of the Orthodox party, in the *select* department of it, soon evinced a reckless determination to carry their own measures, regardless of consequences. With one of their own members at the table, they minuted the appointment of a committee against great opposition, to visit the *select* Quarter and Monthly Meetings. The leading members of this committee were composed of the *Philadelphia* elders, united with others of kindred views and feelings; the object of it therefore, could not be misunderstood.

When the representatives met to choose a clerk, about *two thirds* of their number were in favor of a *change*, and proposed *John Comly* for that station; but the *minority* foreseeing that such an appointment would defeat their schemes, opposed it with great violence, and thus succeeded in retaining their partizan in his seat contrary to the consent and wishes of a large majority of the members.

"Friends were sorrowfully affected with a sense of the mischievous workings of a rending, disorganizing spirit" which having overturned, in the Philadelphia Quarter, "the excellent order which had long been established among us," had now introduced the same mis-rule into the Yearly Meeting. This body being thus disqualified from the transaction of its business, John Comly proposed an adjournment, at the same time stating his *unwillingness to act as assistant clerk of a meeting so divided and disordered*. The Orthodox opposing an adjournment, John Comly was *solicited* by the members generally, *without distinction as to party*, to continue his service; on which he rose and expressed *his submission to the voice of the meeting*. The business of the meeting was resumed, but such remained to be its unsettled state, that it never regained during the week its former tranquility and harmony; it had ceased to be a *Yearly Meeting of Friends*.

In the latter end of the week a proposition was brought in from the *Women's Meeting* to appoint a committee to visit all the Quarterly and Monthly Meetings. The meeting was apprised of the origin and object of this measure, and a general opposition was manifested, which caused even the moderate of the Orthodox party discourage the appointment. The representatives with a number of other members had met at Green Street house the preceding evening to take into consideration the disorderly state of the Yearly Meeting, and had concluded to address their constituents on this subject, which was both their right and their duty. The more violent of the Orthodox members called this a *separation*, and making it a further pretext for the proposed committee "to take care," as they said "*of their own members*," a committee was accordingly nominated by this party, the majority of the meeting *taking no part in the measure*. The leading members of this committee were taken out of *Philadelphia*; the same individuals who had so largely contributed to the painful disorder that had reigned in that Quarterly Meeting. They were not tardy in entering on the *duties* of their appointment; "for not long after the rise of the Yearly Meeting, the work of disorganization commenced," and the seeds of division were sown throughout the Subordinate Meetings, by their labours. Thus whilst this committee was dividing and scattering on the one hand, the "*rending disorganization spirit*," as the "*Declaration*" terms it, was *bringing together and cementing*, on the other, and deducing order out of chaos: and one short year has seen *five sixths* of the members, and a like proportion of the meetings, within the limits of this Yearly Meeting, harmonizing together in the support of the worship, the testimonies and the discipline of the Society of Friends; whilst about *one sixth* (speaking of them as a body) are employed in the work of slander and detraction; denouncing, disowning and suing at law!! Still they can speak of "the peaceable nature of the Messiah's Kingdom," and claim the credit of remaining "calm and centered to the divine gift in themselves," and of having "desired that all their conclusions might be under the calming influence of the presence of the Head of the Church!" "*By their fruits ye shall know them.*"

From the facts above stated, it is rendered manifest that the "*faithful narrative*" is replete with a great deal of colouring and misrepresentation. That John Comly held "*clandestine meetings*"—that he was reappointed "*on his own proposal*"—that a clerk was *not imposed* on the majority of the Meeting, and a denial that the committee was appointed without the unity of the Meeting, are among the numerous unfounded assertions which it contains.

The limited space within which we wish to confine this review, forbids us dwelling longer on this part of the subject.

Evening Post.

OFFICE No. 112 CHESNUT STREET.

$2 PER ANNUM---IN ADVANCE.

All subscriptions, if not paid within the year, will be charged $3—and $1 25 for six months.

A Correspondent expresses his gratification at a view of the spacious hotel now erecting by Mr. JACOB RIDGWAY, at ARCH STREET FERRY. The building is five stories high, and in addition to the rooms within the walls, will be furnished with chambers on the balconies, projecting towards the river. Its immediate vicinity to the station of the steam-boats attached to the *Citizens' Line* must be advantageous to the proprietor and highly convenient to travellers. Mr CHARLES CHAMPION, who is to have the lease, will not, it is presumed, in his new establishment, omit any portion of that attention to the comfort of his guests which has already gained him so much credit.

MR. EDITOR: You would greatly oblige me by correcting the following typographical errors in my last pieces published in your paper. In the *Sonnet to Health*, at the commencement of the 2d and 3d lines, for *the*, put *thee*. In *Reflections on Riches*, at the 23d line from the top, for *for*, put *too*. In the 35th line, for LOVE *design*, *true* design. In the 40th line, for *sue the, soothe*. Your's, &c. R.

COMMUNICATION.

MR. BUCKLEY, late of the Circus, Walnut street, has taken the Tivoli Circus, Market street, where he presents nightly to the admirers of that species of amusement, the greatest display of Rope Dancing and Horsemanship ever presented to a Philadelphia audience. The engagement of Mr. LA FOREST, late of the Mount Pitt Circus, New York, is announced. He has for a long time held the first station in that city, and ranks among the best riders in this country.

We state with pleasure, that good order is strictly preserved by the very respectable audiences that nightly congregate there.

The City Councils have passed the following resolve:

Resolved by the Select and Common Councils, That a Joint Committee of three members from each Council, be appointed to ascertain whether and on what terms, Windmill Island opposite the City of Philadelphia, latterly known by the name of Smith's Island, can be purchased from its present holders; and to report upon the expediency thereof as well as on all other matters in connection therewith as may appear necessary. Adopted, and Common Council appointed on their part, Messrs. Linn, Jones and Haines.

The Lynchburgh, Va. Republican, contains a long account of the arduous and successful exertions of the Anti Slavery Society in that place, to rescue a black woman and her child, who had been sold under false pretences as slaves, and were on the point of being conveyed to some of the more southern states. After continued riding for six or seven days, the woman and her child were found. Only one of the persons concerned in the act of infamy had been taken.

The proprietors of the Union Line of steamboats and stages, between this city and Baltimore, have determined upon running a line upon the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal route. This arrangement will go into effect immediately on the completion of that great national work. From the long experience and enterprise of the gentlemen engaged in that concern we anticipate a good and efficient line.

Lockport, in Niagara county, is a creation of the canal. It is one of the most thriving of the western villages. The Journal of that place states that fourteen stages arrived and departed from the public house in the village on the 31st ult. loaded with passengers; and this in addition to the daily line of packets east and west, and freight the boats.

Extract of a letter, dated Belfast, Ireland, June 3d, 1828:—Potatoes were selling in our market to-day, from 8 to 10 pence per cwt. of 112 pounds. In many places in the country they are still lower; in some places they can be had for the drawing away, and in other places they are allowed to rot in the pits. Such has been the immense crop of this valuable root last season.

A man, having the appearance of a gentleman, called, on one of the late hot days, at a respectable inn in Albany, for a glass of gin, and after having drank the same, shoved towards the bar-keeper 3 cents, who informed him that he sold gin like that at 6 cents. Why, said the man, "*'tis extortion.* We get the best of gin to the west for 3 cents, and anti-masonic for a cent and a half a glass."

SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE.

We understand that a short time since a little child, between one and two years of age, at Elmira, in this county, crept out of the house unnoticed by its parents and sat down upon the ground a short distance from it, and while playing with a pair of shears the little speechless innocent had its attention arrested by the appearance of a Rattlesnake, and not aware of any danger, the child struck the animal with the shears—he coiled and sprung by the infant's side—the child gazed with the greatest intensity upon the beautiful though venomous reptile—and for a long time, as the child repeated the strokes, the serpent would hiss and rattle, without attempting in the least to injure the child. The snake was between 4 and 5 feet in length.—*Tioga paper.*

The Fredericksburgh Arena says, that the grave of Washington's mother is on a beautiful knoll northwest of Fredericksburg, and in a highly cultivated and fertile field, the property of Mr. S. Gordon. It is true there is no stone to mark the spot; but it is well known, and capable of designation, and stands in no danger of being profaned, since it is surrounded by a neat and substantial railing. We should be pleased to see the suggestion of a writer in the Richmond Visitor acted upon, viz: the erection of a neat monument to her memory, by the ladies of Virginia. It would be an honor justly due, and appropriately rendered, to the mother of the father of his country.

REMARKABLE ACCIDENT.

Mr. Thomas McClintock, of Ware Village, last week became the victim of a most singular accident. Being engaged in conversation with a friend in a store, he raised his foot to rest it upon a low platform where a scythe, lately sharpened had been placed against the wall in a leaning position. Unfortunately his foot came in contact with the projecting heel of the scythe: the instrument was thus thrown forward, and in descending, the point passed across his throat, making a deep cut, and completely severing the jugular vein. Medical aid was procured but proved ineffectual, and the unfortunate man survived this remarkable accident but a short time. —*Worcester, (Mass.) Ægis.*

The Alexandria Gazette states that the bar at the mouth of the Eastern Branch of the Potomac, is no longer an obstruction to vessels passing in or out, there being at common high water twenty-one feet of water. This is a sufficient depth for frigates of the largest class with their guns on board.—The above object has been accomplished by the removal of more than 10,000 cubic yards of mud.

SNAKING EXTRAORDINARY.

Franklin, (Tenn.) July 18.—We have been informed by two respectable gentlemen, that some time about the 4th of the present mst. perhaps on that very glorious day, a man by the name of Hicks living in the neighborhood of Nolensville, in this county, caught, on some small wager, 15 snakes, in about twice that number of minutes, from a neighboring stream called Mill Creek. He had what he called a *driver* to assist him, whose duty it was to turn over the rocks, when woe betide any unfortunate water Moccasin (no matter how great his size, or how terrific his appearance,) who was found lurking below; quick as thought Hicks would pounce upon *him*; *nab* him somewhere near the head, and by no very friendly pressure cause him to open his mouth, when he would bind him with some convenient strip of pawpaw bark round the under jaw, and proceeded on in the hunt. We have heard of a man living in one of the new counties of the Western District, who killed one hundred in a day, and pronounced it "no great snaking at that." Truly after the late exploit of Hicks, we are inclined to the same opinion. Why the snake *killer* was a mere retail dealer to the *catcher*.

Patent Instantaneous Knife Sharpeners.

A very convenient instrument for sharpening large knives has been lately invented in England, and just imported into this country. It is well calculated to use on a dinner table, and would be particularly convenient at a large hotel. It occupies only the space of a few inches, and restores a regular edge to the dullest knife in a few seconds. Several bands of hard steel, channelled like files, are wound round two small cylinders placed near each other. A knife laid between them, and drawn through with a little pressure, is filed away simultaneously on both sides, and brought rapidly to a sharp cutting edge.

A boy, having forty or fifty dollars in his hand, was run against by a cart, near Peck Slip, New York, which rather confused him, and he sat down to count his money, fearing that he had lost some. In doing so, two genteel looking men, one dressed with a frock coat, stepped up, charged him with stealing, said they were police officers, and would take him up. They conducted him to Water street, and then made off with the money.

On Wednesday, in New-York, a coloured man named Thomas Coster, stole from some person, his Savings Bank book, carried it to the bank on the same day and obtained $196—in the evening Hays arrested him, and on the following morning the Grand Jury found a bill against him, and within an hour he was tried, convicted and sentenced to three years hard labour in the penitentiary.

A CENTENARY.

The wish that has been ten thousand times expressed, that the good Dr. Edward Augustus Holyoke, of Salem, might live till he was an hundred years old, is happily realized. That gentleman yesterday completed one century of age, in the best health; on which occasion the physicians of Boston and Salem joined in the respectful offering of their respects at public dinner, at the Lafayette Coffee House. The Doctor, notwithstanding his advanced age, is every day in the street, and *frequently* in consultation with the faculty, and visiting the sick of the families of those who "will have no other physician than him." He has been blest through life with almost uninterrupted health, an ample estate, and the affection of friends. May he long continue to enjoy the blessings which are so justly bestowed. Dr. H. is the senior graduate of Harvard University, being of the class of 1746. He was the first President of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and has since the commencement of each institution held the office of President of the Salem Athenæum and Essex Historical Society.—*Portsmouth Adv.*

Capt. Prentiss, of the brig St. Anna, arrived at New-York, from Guyana, informs that ten days previous to his sailing, a noted pirate, with six others under his direction, had been taken up by the authorities of Crab Island, and sent to St. John's (P. R.) They were fitting out, at the time they were taken, small vessels to carry on their operations.

Capt. Fernandez, of the schr. El. Esperanza, at Savannah in 5 days from Aux Cayes, reports that a boat with 7 men and a small schr. was cruising of Aux Cayes, and that he was obliged to hire a boat with 10 armed men to see him clear of the harbor; an American brig from Trinidad, (Cuba,) with specie on board, bound to some other port to purchase a cargo, (name of the brig or destination unknown,) was captured by a pilot boat schr. AND ALL ON BOARD MURDERED, except the pilot, who, to save himself, jumped overboard, swam to shore, and gave the above information.

From the Mississippi Correspondent.

SOMETHING NEW.

Fly-blows are peculiar in character and remarkably fatal this season. The slightest scratch on any animal, or even a tick bite, is sufficient to induce the fly to deposite her eggs, which turn to maggots in the space of an hour, of the most hardy kind we ever heard of. Wherever these flies attack, death to the animal is the certain consequence, unless the greatest pains is taken. Much stock has been destroyed by them, and one negro woman. A negro man was saved with the utmost difficulty. He was subject to a bleeding of the nose, and falling asleep with a speck of blood on his upper lip, the fly made her deposite, which crept into his head. No matter where the worm is laid, it will instantly penetrate the skin, with two strong prongs or pinchers that it possesses, and make a sore for itself. It works to a great depth, passing through a very small hole for about half an inch, when it enlarges it into a kind of cell, and does not stop, we believe, until it reaches the entrails, unless obstructed by the bone. We heard of one of these cells that held half a pint. The usual remedies to destroy it, such as calomel, spirits of turpentine, &c. are very seldom successful. A gentleman has requested us to state, that he has succeeded by cutting open the holes and pouring in a solution of hartshorn, or aqua ammonia, and then keeping the place covered. We had a dog afflicted with these worms, which we destroyed in the following manner. We cut open the place to the depth of an inch, (but then did not reach them) and, after scraping out all the honey-comb-looking substance, poured the hole full of a very strong decoction from older leaves and tobacco, boiled together. In about an hour they endeavored to crawl out, but died in the attempt. The dog appeared to be entirely insensible to the operation.

We witnessed, on Tuesday last, a circumstance which we believe is rather a singular one in the history of the animal world. A rat was thrown into a box containing one hundred living rattlesnakes, for the purpose of showing the manner of attack by these reptiles. When first thrown into the box, he evidently excited considerable displeasure amongst the serpents at the sight of such an intruder. They, however, made no immediate attack upon him, but put their heads rather boldly around him, apparently for the purpose of examining his make and quality. The rat taking this impertinence in high dudgeon, soon began to play his part among his new comrades by adopting their own mode of warfare, and biting every one that presumed to come within his reach. His usual aim would be at the head and neck of the snakes, where he would fasten his teeth so firmly that they would frequently drag him the whole length of the box before he would let go his hold. In this way he soon became master of the field, and by merely turning his head towards them, the snakes would retreat to the back ground for safety.—However, to close the scene, after the rat had been in the box four or five hours, one young snake, of more courage than his companions, placed himself in a posture of attack, and by one effectual blow, put a period to the conquests of the warrior rat.—*Watertown Register.*

The following account of a notorious swindler is copied from the Providence Journal of Thursday:

MOSES SWARTS.—The annals of swindling do not furnish a more accomplished rogue than *Moses Swarts*. It will be remembered by our citizens that he visited this town a short time since, and succeeded in defrauding Capt. *Childs*, of Warren, in an expert manner, out of an inconsiderable sum of money. When we hear of such a character as *Moses Swarts*, it becomes the duty of those who conduct the public press, to present him fairly to the public, and to caution the people against being ensnared by his fraudulent practices. *Swarts* wore a Jewish beard, extending down to his breast, and was clad in *Hebrew* costume. Although a stranger in this place, and pretending to be one in the country, it now appears that he was known at the South; that at Baltimore, but a short time before, he had succeeded in cheating a gentleman of respectability out of a large sum of money, and not therewith content, had subjected him to criminal prosecution, which terminated in the conviction of an innocent man. The facts of this aggravated case have been thus represented to us. *Swarts*, with a companion as worthless as himself, obtained a loan from a gentleman in New York of six or seven hundred dollars on pledge of a gold snuff box, set with diamonds, and some strings of pearl of some value.—The snuff box was cased in a wooden fancy box, and sealed in a buckskin bag, stamped with *Swarts initials in Hebrew characters. If the box was not redeemed in six months it became absolutely the property of the pawnee.* From New York Swarts went to Baltimore, having first sent by water, several large boxes, to appearance filled with dry goods, on which he had effected insurance. On these boxes he attempted to raise money, pretending also, that he expected by an arrival from Europe, property in diamonds, pearls, &c. of immense value. He offered the merchant to whom he applied for the loan, to secure him on the boxes of goods, or if he preferred it, on a gold snuff box set with diamonds, which afterwards proved to be the identical one pawned in New York. After ascertaining the value of the snuff box the merchant, whose name was *R. M. Anker*, advanced Swarts the money, and the snuff box enclosed as before stated, was in the presence of witnesses delivered in pawn. Anker and two or three other persons saw the snuff box deposited in the buckskin bag and sealed up. It proved however to be a delusion, for a tin box was substituted in the place of the gold one, which was retained by Swarts. In the evening, Mr. Anker imagined that his treasure was not as heavy as it appeared when he took it from Swarts; he went to Swarts and requested him to take back the box and give him up his money, which was refused, whereupon Mr. Anker had the box opened in the presence of a magistrate, when to his astonishment, he found his suspicions realized, and that he had been *jewed*.—He sued the Jew and held him to bail. Swarts thereupon procured Anker to be indicted for cheating him out of the snuff box, and on the testimony he was able to procure, Mr. Anker, a respectable merchant, was convicted, fined 500 dollars, and sentenced to *nine months imprisonment*. Previous to his visiting this town his villainies were detected. Mr. Anker's innocence fully established, and *Swarts* evaded the punishment or the law by flying from its officers.

Swarts is now in the country, travelling from place to place, seeking whom he may defraud. It is a great pity that he could not be brought to justice. Such wretches ought not to be permitted to prowl and depredate on society.

From the Mobile Register, July 23.

A circumstance of great anxiety occurred a few days ago at Spring Hill, in this vicinity. A man named Long had been employed to repair a very deep well at the Hill, and at about 9, A. M. of Friday, he was let down in the well bucket to the bottom, when he discovered that there was great danger of the well caving in.—He immediately gave orders to be hoisted up, but having come about twenty feet, to a point at which there appeared to be no risk, he commenced his examination of the curb, and the sides of the well instantly caved in upon him, leaving his whole body from four to six feet under ground. But an instant elapsed before he gave indications that he was not suffocated, and with astonishing coolness and precision, described his situation to be in a small cavity formed by the falling of some pieces of boards, which had been used for curbing, diagonally across the well, immediately above his head—upon these it seemed the dirt with which he was covered had rested. He complained that the confined air of which he was breathing would soon suffocate him, and a reed tube, punched at the joints, was inserted, which he fortunately got his mouth to, and which relieved him very much; indeed, so extravagant were his expressions of pleasure at breathing the fresh air, that he appeared to have forgotten the peril of his situation.

The people of the neighborhood assembled, and measures were soon adopted to remove the dirt; a thousand difficulties, however, presented themselves—the man was forty or fifty feet below the surface, covered up in a narrow well, which at first had been but badly curved, and which now seemed at every point to be about to cave in. Two men were induced alternately to descend, and remaining in the bucket, by slow degrees and great exertion the dirt was removed from the centre of the pile until his head was freed, and the same process was continued until his arms were extricated. Efforts were now made to fasten a sheet under his arms, by which his body might be forced out; but the acute conic form of the hole, which it was necessary to make, lest the sides of the well might again cave in, made it impossible that either of the two who alternately descended could assist him, and his own arms were necessarily thrown up, so that he could make no useful effort of himself—night came on, and notwithstanding the exertions were continued, and assurances held forth to him that he should not perish if he could be saved, he became the victim of the most rapid transitions of hope and despair—now holding forth the most confident expressions that he would be free in a few minutes, and in an instant making his peace with his God, asking forgiveness of his neighbors, and imploring that his wife and little children, then within twenty steps of the well, might be taken care of.

The people remained with him all night, but at 3 o'clock, A. M. of Saturday morning, having made an experiment of every possible suggestion—a sheet was fastened under his arms, and with blocks and tackles an effort was made to pull him out—he was raised eight or nine inches, with great pain, and suddenly complained that his feet were fast between two ends of confined scantling. Effort after effort was made to force him up, but he could not again be moved. Like a hero he bore the pain with fortitude, and over and over again he repeated his willingness to leave his lower extremities behind, but was opposed to having his back broke. All efforts proving unsuccessful, it was now determined to alarm the city, and have a trenching at such an angle as would be safe; letters were accordingly written and despatched at day-light, and to the honor of humanity, hundreds of people came crowding out, provided with such implements as they thought necessary, ready to embark in any service for his safety. At about sunrise, however, a curb was made and sent down, over which a quantity of dirt was thrown, and at about 1 o'clock, P. M. of Saturday, a heavy force was put to the bucket rope—it started and came up about a foot—his feet were in the bucket—the bucket rope broke—he hallooed, "I'm free, I'm free," and in a moment was drawn up without injury, declaring that he could run a hundred yards faster than any man present; and after being thus confined 28 hours, was conducted to his anxious family.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

From the Quebec Mercury of August 12.

By the *Lord Gambier*, from Liverpool on the 4th of July, which *arrived this morning*, *Gore's* Liverpool Advertiser of the previous day has been received, from which we glean the following items of European news.

It was generally said that Parliament would be prorogued about the 22d July, and it was expected that His Majesty would do so in person.

The Finance Committee have determined, by a majority of one, that the Sinking Fund, there being no surplus of revenue, was of no use and should be abolished.

The Duke of Wellington had met with an accident which had nearly proved fatal to him. He was riding in Conduit street, when his horse fell and his Grace's head came within a few inches of the wheel of a wagon which was passing.—No serious injury happily resulted from the accident, which is the second the Duke has met with since he has been Premier.

KITE COACH.

At the Ascot Heath races in England, attention was attracted by a novel exhibition, and which was no other than the famous Kite Coach, which, drawn by two Kites, travelled at a rapid pace, at the back of the Royal Stand. His Majesty left the front of the Stand, *in order to have a full view of it. On our return from the races*, we had a better opportunity of witnessing the power of this extraordinary machine; an immense number of carriages were assembled about half a mile this side of Staines, and the Kite Coach starting with them not only left them in the lurch and passed every thing on the road, but actually beat Mr. Shearman's Bull and Mouth Coach (a quick one) by half an hour, in the short distance between Staines and Smallberry Green, *6 miles*. It was managed by the inventors, *Mr.* Pocock and Sons.

A Liverpool paper states that the *Railway Tunnel*, by which there is now an uninterrupted passage from the intended depot near Wapping to the deep cutting at Edge-hill, is about 2200 yards in length, 22 feet wide, and 16 high. *It is almost entirely cut through the solid rock, which is, however, often so broken as to require brick arches for the support of the work.* The droppings of water have been successfully stopped by Roman cement. Preparations are making to light it with gas. Thus, in little more than eighteen months, 160,000 tons of stone have been removed from beneath the surface, and made subservient to the purposes of improvement above. Modern art constructs on a grand scale—and the most costly imperial works are likely to be greatly eclipsed by the projects of commerce.

SINGULAR PHENOMENON.

Near the village of Kilkee, on the western coast of Ireland, is a natural curiosity which I do not recollect to have seen any where mentioned by travellers. It is called the Pullinlois, and consists of a cavern at the base of the cliff, the mouth of which opens on the Atlantic, and which after burrowing the land to a considerable distance, runs up to the surface in a narrow neck, resembling at the top the mouth of a well. When the tremendous sea from abroad rolls in, it is as though the great body of water were forced into an inverted funnel, its impetus, of course increasing as it ascends through the narrow neck until it reaches the upper opening or Puffing-hole, through which it jets to an astonishing heighth into the air, sometimes several hundred feet, and then falls in rain on the mossy fields behind. Nothing can be more stupendous than the sight of this gigantic jet d'eau, when the strong westerly wind sets in with such force as to completely block up the mouth of the cavern.

CONSUMMATE VILLANY.

An infirm old man, who resides at Tildsley Banks, near this town, and whose name is Thomas Jervis, was plundered at York on Tuesday last, of the sum of 60*l.* by a singular adept in the art of swindling. It seems that Jervis, having become entitled to that sum in right of his wife, proceeded in the Neptune coach to York, last Sunday morning, for the purpose of receiving what he joyfully termed "his fortune." Being arrived at Rochdale, a genteelly dressed man took a place on the coach by the side of Jervis. After some conversation, the stranger contrived to wheedle from his intended victim not only his place of destination, but also the object of his journey; and, in fact, completely insinuated himself into the old man's confidence, by declaring that he also was "going to York" upon a similar errand. Jervis was overjoyed on learning such an intimation from the "*gentleman*," and proposed that they should lodge at the same house, and return home together. *This* arrangement was condescendingly acceded to by the stranger; and having arrived at their journey's end, they engaged lodgings at the Bull Inn. After partaking of some necessary refreshments, the stranger departed, previously stating to Jervis that he would go and receive his money, and would assuredly return the following afternoon at three. During his absence, Jervis completed his business, and received the sum of money before mentioned. True to his appointment, the stranger returned, and immediately upon seeing J. asked if he had succeeded in obtaining his money. Receiving an affirmative answer the stranger said, that he also had finished his business in a satisfactory manner. The poor man unfortunately remarked that his money was in local

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

POETIC EXCURSIONS.

"London now is out of Town,
And all the world's at Paris."

* * * * * *

The City's quite desert-d now,
Steam carries Beau and Belle off;
Some few remain,—the Lord knows how
They stand it, that are well off.

I'm out of humor—out of cash,
I cannot take the stages;
But sounds, my muse shall "cut a dash,"
Alike' she gets no wages.

Roar, roar Niagara so loud,
That I may hear thy thunders!
Since I can't mingle with the crowd—
That go to view thy wonders.

If I could turn a somerset,
That would transport me quite there,
Or go by steam—I should expect,
To see the wond'rous sight there.

If I could take a "Lover's leap,"
From Fairmount so romantic;
Turn Dolphin—plunge into the deep,
And steer for the Atlantic,

I'd visit coral groves and caves,
Niagara and the Lakes too;
Make love to Mermaids and the waves,
As other scaley rakes do.

Since I'm no flying fish with fins,
As such, I cannot fly there;
But oh, had I but Eagle's wings
How soon I'd go "sky high" there;

Or, one of those fine moon-light nights,
Would leap from the Pagoda—
And shape my course o'er Fairmount heights,
And go to Saratoga.

From there I'll go—"how nation fine!"
To Boston—to Nahant too,
To see my friends of "auld long syne,"
A rich old maiden aunt too.

* * * * * * *
* * * * * * *

In June I never felt so cool,
Ne'er shiver'd so, all over;
Ne'er felt before so like a fool,
So little like a lover.

No wonder, when *such* Poets fly
Away with rhyme and reason;
And travel thro' the earth and sky,
And Ocean, every season.

Now roar Niagara, so loud,
That I may hear thy thunder!
Oh, how I envy there, the crowd,
That gaze upon thy wonders. TREMONT.

MR. EDITOR: Through your useful paper, I should be pleased to see a solution of the following:—Part of the Eastern Continent is divided into Asia and Asia Minor, and before the coming of our Saviour was called the Greater and Lesser Asia. From what cause did this distinction proceed, or why was it not called Asia alone? J. B. S.

Georgetown, Del. July 30, 1828.

CROSS READINGS.—No. 2.

1. The big black walnut tree—escaped detection by taking refuge in—the London Courier of May 6.

2. For Sale—a package of—stone bridges—found in a hollow tree by—the present Emperor of Russia.

3. A frame house was—brought before the mayor, charged with—breaking ground on the canal.

4. An expedition has been fitted out to—the moon and seven stars, by—the great unknown.

5. A grove of trees was discovered in—the hold of the brig Instinct lately—on a tour through the western states.

6. St. Paul's, London, has been—attacked with gouty pains—in spite of all efforts to the contrary. W.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

ANECDOTE OF THE REVOLUTION.

During the momentous contest for Liberty and Independence, the Society of Friends, generally adhering to their known pacific principles, would not take an active part therein. Two of their members, residing in New Jersey, conversing on the subject, one observed, that, considering the men in power destroined much more of their property than the demand, he was disposed to submit and pay, especially as the Scriptures said, "Render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's." The other inquiring who was Cæsar? "Why, in ancient times there were several, as Augustus Cæsar, Tiberius Cæsar, and Julius Cæsar; and if thou refusest to pay the military requisitions, the constable will be thy *Seizure*."

P. S. This circumstance, and the parties, were well known to your SUBSCRIBER.

FIGURE OF SPEECH.

At a training in one of the northern counties of this state, several years since, the professional merits of two drummers, a certain Ben Morse, drum major to the regiment; and a very uncertain Tom Burnham, a candidate for the same office, were discussed very freely by the soldiers, over a pint tumbler of blue ruin, at a cake and beer shantee without the entry. Some maintained that Burnham was the best musician; others again that Morse had not his superior 'in the six counties,' when a long lantern-jawed, freckled faced chap, standing some six feet four, without either stockings or shoes, elbowed his way into the ring, with an old rusty Queen Ann's firelock in one hand, and a card of rye gingerbread in the other, and after picking his teeth with his bayonet, and wiping his face on something that served as an *apology* for a coat-sleeve, addressed one of the company thus:

"I tell you what it is, Corporal Cowan, I grant that Morse can beat Burnham in drumming on training times, but when you come to the *real sentimental*, I tell you Corporal, (and he spoke the words with great emphasis) Tom Burnham can drum Ben Morse's *shirt tail off*."—*Schoharie (N. Y.) Republican.*

A FLIGHT.

The Reading Chronicle states, that at a dinner, in that town, on the 4th of July, among other toasts, a Mr. P. H. Hawk gave the following:

"The fair sex—Brilliant decoraments that luminous in the diadem of familiarising intercourse whose placid salutes are more licious than nectar, vocalness harmoniously enchanting as the melodies of arion, optics more admirable than the diamond that glares upon their ornaments; salutors as attractant as attraction of magnetism. Their presence casts around existence, a charmingness that revives in its irksome pilgrimage; their vicile in the causation of suffering virtue, wards off calamity's vehement darts:"

"Of all the beauties polished nations boast,
You, lovely fair, shall ever be my toast."

Really the flight of this hawk is enough to make the hens cackle.

LOVE LETTERS.

In a paper which we have just taken up, there is a curious anecdote of one, who, if we trust his own account, must have been the gallantest man in the world. Marshal de Bassompierre, says in his memoirs, "being informed of Cardinal Richelieu's 'design to have me arrested, I rose February 24, 1631, before day, burned more than *six thousand love letters*, which I had received from different women, apprehending lest if I were committed to prison, and my house searched, something might be found to the prejudice of some person—those being the only papers that could be injurious to any one."

A wag was passing a livery stable one day, in front of which several *lean* horses were tied, stopped suddenly, and gazed at them for some time with a phiz indicating the utmost astonishment, and then addressed the owner who was standing near, and asked "if he *made* horses!"—"make horses?" said the knight of the broom and curry comb, "no! why do you ask such a question!" "Only," replied he, "because I observe you have several *frames* set up!"

GREAT ODDS.

"Ye'll no ha'e ase' meikle sma' siller, as would brank a note!" said a woman to a retailer in Newburgh. "I canna just say," returned the dealer, turning the key of his till, "but I'll look an' see;" after having counted the money, he put it down: "Weel," remarked the woman, searching her pocket, "is na that funny o' me to come and forget the note? but that makes nee odds, for I'se come or sen't t' ye in the morn." "Odds," replied the dealer in sundries, hurling the silver and copper promiscuously into the till, "odds! by my faith; but it mak's a' the odds in the world."—*Dundee Advertiser.*

GOOD.

An Irishman now in jail in Newport, on suspicion of being one of the gang who robbed the Exeter Bank of twenty thousand dollars, was a few days ago offered by the Cashier of that Bank, two hundred and fifty dollars, and a pardon, if he would turn state's evidence, and disclose all the facts: "Ah sure," said Pat, "and what would my part of the twenty thousand amount to, if I should not be found guilty, honey!!!"

MAXIMS.

They who are easily flattered are always easily cheated.

The petty vexations of life are like beggars; if you treat them kindly, they "call again;" but if you kick them from your door, they will be very likely to cut your acquaintance.

Silence is the best remedy for anger. If you say nothing, you will have nothing to unsay.

A man without wisdom is like a cat without whiskers, liable to thrust his head into a hole, where he cannot draw his haunches through.

"*The poet's eye in a fine phrenzy rolling.*"

A new paper is about to be published at Cheraw, in South Carolina, to be called the *Southern Radical*, from the prospectus of which a correspondent of the Charleston Courier gives the following extract:

"Although the *Radical* will be *almost exclusively* a *political* publication, yet the fields of literature and science, shall not go altogether uncultivated and untrodden. We will delight to turn occasionally from the *sickening stench* of politics, to breathe the pure and invigorating and healthful atmosphere of Belles Lettres—(!) to retire from the noisy strife—to exchange the "*pulvis strapatusque Romæ*," for the sweet music of the Arcadian groves—(!!!!!) to quit the bustle of the Capitol, and worship in the Temple of the Muses—(!!) to yield up the ranting tirades of factious Sylla, for the soft swelling pastorals of Tibullus—(!!!) We will go forth in the fairy fields of fancy, and cull the choicest and the sweetest flowers from the tree of poesy—(!!!!) weave fresh garlands and coronal wreaths for the brow of genius—(!!!!!) bend its budding osier twigs around the *knotted oak of wisdom*—(!!!!!!) *breathe into it the soul of inspiration*—(!!!!!!!) sprinkle it with the pure and living waters of Castalia—(!!!) and then with *heartfelt joy*, watch it verging aloft and shooting above, until its lambent branches twine their graceful *folds* high on Parnassian hills." !!!!!

It was the fashion, not very long since, especially among English writers, to extol the PACHA of EGYPT as more enlightened than the mass of Eastern despots, and desirous of using his authority for the permanent advantage of the country under *his* rule. Regret has frequently been expressed that the improvements introduced by him, might be at once destroyed by an ignorant and barbarous successor. It is now, however, we believe, generally seen that the object of the PACHA has rather been to enrich himself at the expense of his subjects, than to amend their condition, or lay the foundation for their future prosperity. A late FRENCH paper contains a letter from ALEXANDRIA, which probably gives a correct sketch of the situation of EGYPT. The measure resorted to, to prevent the decrease of population, is particularly entitled to notice:

"The only fruit of M. Drovetti's frequent visits to the Pacha has been the consignment of a few bales of cotton to a house at Marseilles, to the detriment of other houses, who have long ago paid in advance to the Pacha heavy sums. The result of the Council's deputation is the more to be regretted, as it regards the Marseilles houses in question, as the crop does not exceed 80,000 bales. No cotton has been received at Trieste; many English vessels have waited in vain for cargoes, and Marseilles will not obtain more than 30 or 35,000 bales, instead of 90,000 that were expected. The cause of the enormous deficiency in the crop is the terror and wretchedness occasioned in the country by the levy of men and money. The peasants have abandoned the fields to avoid being taken for soldiers; and such is the aversion of the Egyptians to a military life, that in the villages numbers have torn out one of their eyes, or maimed their bodies, in order to render themselves unfit for service. By these means, however, they have not bettered their situation, for, being unfit for land service, they are pressed for the navy.

A measure worthy of Oriental barbarism has just been taken to stop the great decrease of the population. The peasants from fifteen to ninety years of age, are compelled to have two wives at least. To carry this project into execution, the women are collected together in flocks, and are distributed after the manner that soldiers are quartered upon the inhabitants of a town. It is more than probable that the greater part of the offspring of these forced marriages will never be reared, as the peasants are destitute of the means of subsistence, they being without food or clothing. The principle of the evil is the Pacha's monopoly. The peasant does not care to work because he labours for others; and the agriculturist neglects his crops, because the Pacha takes the profit of them. The small quantity of wine imported from France will probably ere long be prohibited, as orders have been given to the peasants to cultivate the vine. The exportations of the greater part of the cotton crop for Marseilles, and the preference given to French ports for the construction of vessels for the Pacha, have been represented to the French Government as signal favours; but it should be recollected that England did not allow any armed vessels to be built there; and Austria only gave permission for one frigate to be constructed in her ports. If the French Government was to exert its influence to obtain the abolition of an impudent and tyrannical monopoly, it would render a great service to France, to Egypt and to humanity. By taking to himself the exclusive trade, Mehemet Ali has dealt a deadly blow at culture. He has forced the agriculturist to deliver to him his produce at an arbitrary price, and finished by not paying any thing. He is now reaping the fruit of his tyranny. All his efforts to remedy the evil will be unsuccessful, unless he restores a free trade."

Miss Honeywell is now exhibiting at Peale's Museum, New York. She was born without arms—using her mouth, with which she draws, writes, works on silk, satin, and paper—cuts out of paper the most difficult landscapes, figures, flowers, and even pieces of poetry, &c. Her cuttings are of the most exquisite delicacy, and executed with uncommon taste. She holds the scissors, needle, pen or pencil, in her mouth with which she produces the most astonishing exquisite pieces of work, equalled by no other person.

TRUE PITH.

The force of language is apt to be much injured by the multitude of words. The following is not only entirely free from that fault, but, on the other hand, may be considered as a rare specimen of the laconic and pithy style.

A respectable farmer, not forty miles from this place, has the singularly happy talent of not saying a word too much. A young man wishing to obtain his consent to marry his daughter, called upon him one day when he happened to be in the field ploughing with his oxen. It was, past all doubt, a fearful matter for a diffident man to broach, and the hesitating lover, after running a parallel with the furrow several times round the field, and essaying with all his courage to utter the important question, at last stammered out—"I—I've been thinking, Mr.—, that—that—as how—I—I—I should be gl—gl—glad to—to—m—m—mar—mar—marry your daughter."

FARMER.—"*Take her and use her well—whoa, haw, Buck.*"—*Berkshire American.*

THE DUTCHMAN'S SHOWER.

Our steady rain has been interrupted by two or three days of good weather, and pleasantly cold. We have found a good description of the previous month, in the Dutchman's weather journal—"Had a dunder shower for tree weeks, and then it set in for a settled rain."—*Salem Gazette.*

Some years since a custom prevailed in a town of Berking, in Essex, when a husband had been beating his wife, the surrounding gossips contrived in the night to empty a bushel of shaff at his door, and in the morning the common salutation of all who met him was, "So, neighbour, you have been threshing, I see." This sort of jering, it is said, had the desired effect, for it was a rare thing to see a second bushel emptied at the same door.

PRIVATEERING.—Mr. Finn, being at a tea table where one lady made the following remark to another, "I have something for your *private ear*," immediately exclaimed, "I protest against that, for there is a law against *private-earing*."

There is a tradition of Quin, one night on his way to dress for Othello, looking through the curtain, and seeing a very thin pit, exclaiming, "Hang'em, they are not worth blackening one's face for; I think I shall play it white.

Hobbes was very vain, and nothing could be a more convincing proof of his excessive conceit than his arrogating to himself the title of "the Philosopher." He was much pleased with the following epitaph, which was made for him a considerable time before his death:—"*This is the Philosopher's Stone!*"

A preacher hearing the cry of an infant among his congregation, commanded that the child should be removed—observing at the same time, that a crying child in a place of worship, was like the tooth ache—there was no cure but having it out.

When a debtor refuses payment in China, the creditor, as a last resource, threatens to carry off the door of his house on the first day of the year. This is accounted the greatest misfortune that could happen, as in that case there would be no obstruction to the entrance of evil genii. To avoid this, a debtor not unfrequently sets fire to his house on the last night of the year.

IMPORTUNATE DUN.—The following is a dunning advertisement of a butcher at Sacket's Harbor.—"*I won't wait.* I am about to leave the place—*I have given you fine upon tender time*, you've *skinned* me and reduced me to a *spare rib;* and now if you don't pay me immediately I'll *skin* you up to a constable with a *hook* in his hand; at your cost."—"*A Butcher's word for it.*"

POMPEY'S PILLAR.—Some wags in a Southern city lately filled the pillow of a negro, called Pompey, with gunpowder, and blew off his wool.

Mr. FINN'S Advertisement for a benefit at Portland, Maine, and the last night of the season, is headed as follows:—

"Why is the last night of the season like the last leaf of a book?
D'ye give it up?
Because you'll see FIN IS in it!"

Relations take the greatest liberties, and give the least assistance. If a stranger cannot help us with his purse, he will not insult us with his comments; but with relations, it mostly happens that they are the veriest misers with regard to their property, but perfect prodigals in the article of advice.

RURAL ECONOMY.

M. Lullin, of Geneva, in a pamphlet dictated by philanthropy and intelligence, proposes to agriculturists to substitute cows for oxen, or at least to unite the former in the labor of the farm. The substitution, he maintains, would increase the quantity of milk as well as of calves. Cows can work with advantage until six weeks or two months prior to calving, and resume their labor a fortnight or three weeks after. The diminution of milk in working cows, he supposes, may be one-fourth; here eight working cows would perform the labor of six oxen, and afford, at the same time, as much milk as six cows without work. A cow will do as much work, it is alleged, as one ox of equal size.

The superiority, in point of cheapness and profit, of horned cattle over horses, in the work of a farm, is considered as very great. Oats, harness, and shoeing, are all considerable items. The price of a horse is equal to two oxen or three cows. Horned cattle are subject only to 47 kinds of diseases, while horses are liable to 201; and finally, a horse aged, blind, or past service, is entirely lost, while an ox or cow fattens in old age, and sells to advantage. In case, too, at any time, of a broken leg, the animal may serve for food. The amount of manure, it is said, would be doubled by the substitution of cattle for horses.

Sir Henry Stuart of Scotland, asserts, from personal experience, that large forest and ornamental fruit trees may, by care, proper preparation and gentle treatment, be transplanted with perfect certainty of their continued prosperity and without mutilation, and the larger the tree the more readily does it flourish in its location, deriving even advantages from changing the exposure of the side.

It is requisite, however, that the tree be deracinated during the winter, with as many roots perfect as possible; conveyed gently to its new habitation and comfortably lodged and carefully provided for.

WHITE MUSTARD SEED.

This seems to be a frivolous heading, but it is the best remedy extant for the dyspepsia, and we, from proof, know it to be so. The seeds (a tea-spoonful in a dose) swallowed whole, have an extremely beneficial effect. This remedy is one of the vegetable beatings most favored by ourselves. Nature, in her narcotics and poisons, exhibits her preventatives and her remedies. Even the toad is aware of them. But white mustard seed is undoubtedly a remedy for dyspepsia. It would be deemed hyperbole for us to state cures which this simple remedy has produced. Remedy begins before ill, and medicine heals ill afterwards. Remedy is natural, medicine, in general, artificial. Ye pale faced dyspeptics, swallow white mustard seed.

VEGETABLE RESUSCITATION.

A very old Mulberry tree was shattered into pieces by a storm of wind in 1790; afterwards an elder tree, which grew, without doubt, from berries that had fallen into the heart of the old mulberry trunk, usurped its place, this elder tree died in 1821, and then 36 years after the destruction of their parent stem—about a dozen of mulberry shoots started forth to the light of day.—*Ann de Sciences Nat.* iv. 388.

JACOB W. M'CURDY,
LADIES' FANCY SHOE STORE,
No. 179 Arch street, second door above Fifth.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he constantly keeps a large assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Boots and Shoes, of all colours and descriptions, of his own manufacture, and particularly the French shape, which, by having great experience in making, he is enabled to assure those who may favour him with their orders, that he can make to any pattern. He has also a constant supply of shoes, which he can sell as low as they can be purchased in this city, to suit those who wish to purchase cheap, and which he can warrant as being made of the best materials. june 14—3m*

BRUSH MANUFACTORY,
No. 20 NORTH THIRD STREET.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he has removed his store from No. 8 Decatur street, to No. 20 North Third street, nearly opposite Church alley, where he still continues to manufacture Brushes of every description, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms, either for cash or acceptances. Country merchants and others who deal in the article will find it to their advantage in giving him a call, as his prices are as moderate as will be found in the city.
june 21—tf MIERS BUSCH.

CANARY, MOCKING, & RED BIRDS.

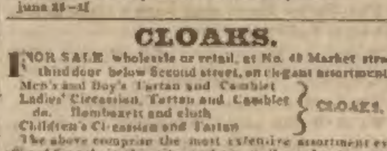
A LARGE collection of Canary, Mocking and Red BIRDS, for sale at No. 175 Cherry street, the first house above Eighth street. march 25—tf

TO CARPENTERS AND BRICKLAYERS.

FOR SALE, 20 Ladders. Inquire at Shop No. 80 Stamper's Alley, running from Second to Third street, between Pine and Lombard streets. July 19—3m

COPPER WAREHOUSE.

FRANCIS HARLEY, Sen. Coppersmith, 70 South Front street, above Walnut, has constantly on hand of his own manufacturing, COPPER and BRASS KETTLES calculated for washing, dairy or preserving, saucepans, Tea Kettles, STILLS of all kinds and WORMS, with a general assortment of COPPER WARE for domestic use. He keeps constantly on hand, *Tin plates* in boxes, *Block Tin*, *Lead Spelter*, *Wire* of all sizes, Borax, Block Lead Pots, &c. at the very lowest prices.
Old metals bought, or taken in payment. feb 16—1y



Philadelphia Suspender Manufactory,
NO. 138 MARKET STREET,
A few Doors above Fourth street.

VAN HORN & PIMM respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they manufacture and have constantly on hand at their store, as above, a general assortment of Silk, Worsted, and Cotton Suspenders, Harness Reins, Silk, Hair, and Patent Leather Stocks, Vest Springs, Corset Stiffeners, &c. all of which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, wholesale and retail.
☞ All kinds of Suspenders repaired. may 31—1y

BRUSH MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he has removed his store from No. 8 Decatur street, to No. 20 North Third street, nearly opposite Church alley, where he still continues to manufacture Brushes of every description, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms, either for cash or acceptances. Country merchants and others who deal in the article will find it to their advantage in giving him a call, as his prices are as moderate as will be found in the city.
june 21—tf MIERS BUSCH.

HOTEL ON A NEW PLAN.

FURNISHED LODGING ROOMS may be had at the Tontine Coffee House, Wall street, New York, at 37 1-2 cents the night, or 1 50 to 2 dollars a week.

The house affords every convenience of a regular hotel—Meals are given at any time, from a bill of fare, and no charge but for what is ordered. Aug. 2—3m

STUMPS.

ALL Persons whose upper front teeth, which have been allowed to press one against another, and to fall into a ruinous state of decay, and particularly if any of them are broken off, or near it; such persons would do well to apply to the Advertiser, and have Teeth fixed in the mouth upon the stumps, which can be done without pain. It is the best and cheapest way known, the way nearest to nature, and never injures the adjoining Teeth.

The Advertiser writes daily in the Chronicle, upon the preservation of the Teeth, and publishes something new every Saturday, or every other Saturday.

B. WILLIAMS, Dentist,
Aug. 2—3m Office, No. 122 North Fourth street.

PAPER WAREHOUSE.

S. POTTER, No. 8 South Third street, up stairs, keeps constantly on hand, at the manufacturer's prices, a supply of
Writing Paper, *from* $2 50 *to* $8 per ream.
Letter Paper of various qualities, $2 50 to $6
Printing Paper—Medium, Royal, Super-royal, Imperial, Columbian, and Double Medium, *from* $1 75 to $7 per ream; together with a great variety of Hanging, Wrapping, Lottery ticket, Folio Post, Map, Bank Note, and other Papers, Bonnet Boards, &c. &c.
Also, a constant supply of standard SCHOOL BOOKS and STATIONARY, at the most reduced prices.
june 28—tf

CLOAKS.

FOR SALE wholesale or retail, at No. 49 Market street, third door below Second street, an elegant assortment of
Men's and Boy's Tartan and Camblet
Ladies' Circassian, Tartan and Camblet } CLOAKS.
do. Habbarett and cloth
Children's Circassian and Tartan
The above comprise the most extensive assortment ever offered for sale in this city, and are well worthy the attention of country merchants and other purchasers.
Also, an elegant assortment of fine and superfine Ingra'n'd CARPETING, with a general assortment of DRY GOODS. J. & M. SHARPLESS.
July 19 4m

A THIEF.

WAS stolen from the stable of the Subscriber, near Centreville, on the night of the 8th inst. a sorrel horse of gay appearance, switch tail, all his feet white, about 15 hands high, and six years old; he is singularly marked on the near shoulder, with a roan or grey blaze from the knee to the wither. A reward of

TEN DOLLARS

Will be given for information where the horse can be had, and reasonable expences paid if brought home, and a further reward of TEN DOLLARS for the conviction of the thief, (a considerable reward is likewise paid by the County of Chester for the conviction of Horse thieves.) JAMES DICKENSON,
Aug. 16—3t* Centreville, Chester County, Pa.

BOOKS.

COOPER'S new work; Knickerbocker's New York; Marriage in High Life; Irving's Life of Columbus; Heber's Travels and Poems; M'Kenzie's 5000 Receipts; Virginia House-wife; Buchan's Domestic Medicine; Rowlett's Tables of Interest, Bowditch's Navigation; and a few other books well suited to a seafaring man, late the property of a gentleman, deceased, at the Book Shop, No. 121 South Fifth street.
☞ A few copies of the Printer's Guide.
Aug. 16—1t

SELECT ACADEMY
FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
No. 205 South Fifth street, between Pine and Lombard streets.

THE Academical duties will be resumed in both Departments on Monday, the 25th of August. The course of instruction will embrace Plain and Ornamental Penmanship, Arithmetic, Book-Keeping, English Grammar, Geography, History, Elocution, Political Economy, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and the various branches of the Mathematics, &c.

Cards may be had containing the terms, &c. and references obtained, by applying at the Academy.
WILLIAM M. COLLOM,
Aug. 18—3t* Principal.

JOHN STOCKDALE

RESPECTFULLY informs his patrons and the public in general, that the duties of his Seminary (back of No. 5 Plum street) will be resumed on Monday, the 18th inst. Grateful for the patronage which has been extended to him, he assures them that no exertions shall be wanting to impart to those committed to his care, a moral and a practical education.
Surveying, &c. taught practically. Aug. 16—2t

MUSIC.

200 SUPERIOR toned musical tortoise shell Horns, just received and for sale at reduced prices, at the Jewellery Store, No. 80 Market street, first door above the Indian King Tavern, between Second and Third streets.
Also, an elegant assortment of Watches, Jewellery, and Silver Ware.
Aug. 16—3t* WILLIAM BAILY.

TO PRINTERS.

THE following FOUNTS, in good order, and only half worn, may be had at low rates:
Pica 3 nick 526 lbs.
Small Pica 1 nick 394 lbs.
Pica 1 nick 94 lbs.
Brevier 3 nick 600 lbs.
Brevier Greek 142 lbs.
Small pica 2 nick 250 lbs.
Minion (with complete Dictionary sorts) 600 lbs.
A small fount of Great Primer and Script.
Apply at the Printing Office, No. 112 Chesnut street.
june 13—tf

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING
EXECUTED IN THE BEST MANNER
AT THE OFFICE OF THE S. E. POST,
No. 112 Chesnut street, opposite the Post Office.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR NEW YORK
THROUGH IN ONE DAY.

THE STEAM BOAT PHILADELPHIA, Capt. E. W. Kellum, leaves ARCH STREET WHARF every morning, except Sundays, at 6 o'clock, for BURLINGTON, BRISTOL and BORDENTOWN. Passengers for New York take the Coaches at Bordentown, and after a pleasant and carriage of only 24 miles, arrive at WASHINGTON, N. J. where they are met by the STEAM BOAT NEW YORK, Captain Jefferies, and arrive in New York the same afternoon—generally about four o'clock.
FARE THROUGH ONLY $2
☞ For Seats apply at the Steam Boat Office, No. 53 SOUTH THIRD STREET, opposite Hoskill's City Hotel, No. 8 ARCH STREET, corner of Front street, or of the Captain on board the Boat, at Arch Street Wharf.
May 3—tf

LAND INTELLIGENCE OFFICE,
AND HOUSE OF
General Information, Office of Loans, &c.

WE have for the last three years been engaged in the Land Letting, Agency, Commission, Collecting, and Mercantile Intelligence Business, viz:—For the sale of improved and unimproved Lands, Farms, Building Lots, Houses, &c. in all parts of the State, the Union, and adjoining Territories, where owners and others concerned in Lands, &c. can send a description of their property, prices and terms of payment, to be recorded in books kept for that purpose, and thereby enable purchasers to acquire information respecting Real Estate, and to effect sales if required; to act as Agent for letting Houses, Stores, Farms, and other property; to procure Money on Bond and Mortgage; to attend to all Agencies connected with the different State Offices; to make inquiries for Lands that have been sold by the Comptroller for taxes that remain unpaid, and let the owners know the result, if required, and the sum necessary to redeem the same; to act as agent in buying and selling Merchandize, Household Furniture, Country Produce, &c.; to procure Mechanic and respectable Mercantile situations for young and middle-aged men, from the Country and in the City; also, Partners in all kinds of City business.

Persons wishing for necessary information on any of the above, or any other kind of business, will please enclose us $2, when the requisite information will be promptly transmitted them; and on effecting a sale of Country property, or an exchange, one per cent. will be charged.

Persons wishing for situations in the city will please enclose us 2 dollars, and as soon as we obtain such situations, immediate information will be transmitted them, and 3 dollars more will be charged on their commencing business.

For searching State Offices 2 dollars.

On collecting Loans on Mortgage, a reasonable commission will be charged.

Postage on every letter must be paid, or else no attention will be paid to the business; this rule will be strictly enforced in all cases. It will be always necessary to have correct maps of large tracts of land, left in the Office, that are registered for sale, &c.

There is no office in this City conducted upon the same principle and system as this; and it is the general opinion of our citizens and others, that it will be a great accommodation, and only to proprietors, but also to different local Land Agents in the various sections of the State, the Union and adjoining Territories, as well as all who may have business here. The local situation of this city, as being the most enterprising, and greatest seaport City in the Union, and where at all seasons there is a great resort of persons, not only from all parts of the United States, but from every part of the globe—being the great thoroughfare from the east and the south, to the west and the north, seems to demand an establishment of this kind. We therefore hope our exertions and promptitude will meet with a commensurate support. PALMER & FARMER,
No. 190 Fulton street.

N. B. Young and middle aged men, of education and talents, will at all times find lucrative situations and business. A number of Partners and Clerks are wanted to fill respectable Commercial vacancies, Druggist shops, &c.

Also, five thousand men to work on the Canals, where great wages are given.
DANIEL PALMER, Proprietor.
New York, July 15, 1828. Aug. 2—3m

WILLIAM H. MOORE,
UNDERTAKER,
No. 102½ Arch street, between Fifth and Sixth street, (south side.)

THE subscriber, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he keeps always on hand, a general assortment of coffins, of all sizes and patterns, plain or ornamented. Also, stuff of every description ready prepared, which at the shortest notice can be made to order. The whole business of Funerals will be attended to if desired, on very moderate terms, such as furnishing Hearse, Carriages, Shrouds, Scarfs, Crape, Gloves, Ice Boxes, &c.

The subscriber's constant aim is to devote his whole attention to the above named business.

N. B. Attendance at all hours. *Circumstances taken into consideration.* feb 23—6m

ISAAC REED,
CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER,
No. 176 North Second street corner of Vine.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the publick in general, that he still continues to keep on hand at the above, a handsome assortment of Gold and Silver patent lever and plain watches. Right day clocks and cases, time pieces, silver table and tea spoons and soup ladles; Ladies fine Gold Filagree paste and plain earrings and Breast pins, Fine Gold Coats and common chains, seals and keys, Silver and steel spectacles, thimbles, pencil cases, music boxes, canal, &c. He has also received, in addition to his former stock, an handsome and beautiful assortment of Britania ware and Black tin (American manufacture) Coffee and tea pots, sugar and slop bowls, cream cups, also plated table and tea spoons. The above goods he will sell on as low terms as they can be purchased in the city.

N. B. Clocks and watches carefully repaired and warranted as usual. An apprentice to the above business is wanted, one from the country would be preferred. April 5—1yr

CHARCOAL.

THE Subscriber has removed to No. 13 Dock street, where all orders for Oak and Pine Coal, will be thankfully received and punctually supplied, (in the City or Country adjacent) as the subscriber brings to and keeps constantly on hand a large supply. THOMAS KINSEY, Jr.
nov 3—1yr.

AN IRON CHEST

FOR SALE. Apply at the Office of the Saturday Evening Post, No 112 Chesnut street. may 31—tf

MOORE HALL MILL,
TO RENT,

THE MOORE MERCHANT MILL, situate in Schuylkill township, Chester county, Pa. 24 miles from Philadelphia, and 7 from Norristown; the situation of this mill is peculiarly advantageous for the merchant business, lying on the Schuylkill, convenient to the canal, and the public road leading from Lancaster to Philadelphia, and calculated for a large business. For terms apply to the subscriber near the premises, or to Joseph and Thomas Wood & Co. No. 65 Market street. JAMES WOOD, M. H.
march 8—tf

FIRE PROOF DOORS,
And Standing Screw Presses.

PRESS Screws and Standing Screw Presses, complete, with iron sides, for Tobacconists, Book Binders, Printers, &c. FIRE PROOF DOORS, of different Sizes, for Counting Houses, Banks, &c. ready made, which will be disposed of on reasonable terms. MILL SCREWS and MILL SPINDLES made to order, and SMITH WORK, in general, by CHARLES EVANS, No. 33 Bread Street.
april 26—1y

SOUTHERN FEATHERS.

8000 Wt. Prime Southern Feathers, put up in sacks from 30 to 50 wt. to suit purchasers, which will be sold very low on application to
BARTLESON & HARNER,
feb 23—tf S. E. corner of Second and Pine street.

REMOVAL.

P. VAN PELT, Dentist has removed to No. 117, North East corner of Spruce and Fourth street.
march 18—6m*

Brush and Bellows Manufactory.

WHOLESALE and retail, No. 213 Market Street, north side, between 6th and 7th streets, Philadelphia.
april 19—6mo JAMES C. COOPER.

REMOVAL.

WILLIAM H. C. RIGGS, Clock and Watch maker, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed his establishment from No. 34 Chesnut street, to No. 67 S. Front st. (east side,) where he will continue business as heretofore.
A Marine Chronometer for sale. Also, a good second handed eight day Clock, gold and silver Watches, &c.
july 5—3m

To the Electors of the City and County of Philadelphia.

ENNION WILLIAMS, of Philadelphia, offers himself a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, and respectfully solicits your votes in his favor, at the next ensuing general election. Nov. 6th, 1828—tf

NEW LINE OF MAIL STAGES
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO BALTIMORE,

WILL commence running on Monday, the 26th inst. to leave Clement's Hotel, Indian Queen, South Fourth street, Philadelphia, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 o'clock, A. M. passing by Derby, Gibbon's Tavern, Providence Meeting House, Black Horse, Wrangle Town, Log Town, Concord Meeting House, Chadsford, Kennet Square, New London ✕ Roads, Brick Meeting House, Post Deposit Bridge and Belle Air. Passengers will lodge at New London ✕ Roads, and arrive in Baltimore at 2 o'clock, P. M. on the following day. The stages will leave Barr's Hotel, Light street, Baltimore, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, lodge at New London ✕ Roads, and arrive in Philadelphia at two o'clock, P. M. on the following day, passing through a highly improved and interesting country—good teams and careful drivers will be provided, and every attention paid to the accommodation of passengers. All baggage at the risk of the owners. Fare through $4 50.
june 14—tf

DR. CHAMBERS'
REMEDY FOR INTEMPERANCE.
BEWARE OF IMPOSTURE.

THE almost incredible success which Dr. Chambers' Medicine has met with in the cure of Intemperance, has brought forth many fraudulent imitations of this valuable remedy. To secure the public against imposition, the directions accompanying the genuine remedy for Intemperance are signed by James H. Hart, M. D. and A. M. Fanning, successors to Dr. Chambers, and sold in Philadelphia exclusively by the following Agents: WILLIAM MOORHEAD,
3 & 5 South Second street.
ELLIS & MORRIS,
feb 16—tf 36 Chesnut street.

ANTI-SYPHILITIC SYRUP.

THE genuine Anti-syphilitic Syrup of Laffecteur, prepared and sold by Frederick Klett, at the north-east corner of Callowhill and Second streets, Philad. price $1 per bottle. may 20—6mo

THE FEMALE'S SPECIFIC.
☞ IT HAS NEVER FAILED. ☜

THIS Medicine, the never failing powers of which can be proved by references to ladies of the greatest respectability in this city, can always be had at No. 160 PINE STREET, where application can be made either by letter, or personally. feb 16—1y

DR. BROWN'S PULMONARY SPECIFIC.

DR. BROWN'S celebrated Pulmonary Specific, for the cure of Consumption, Coughs, Asthma, &c. for sale at Frederick Klett's wholesale and retail drug store, north-east corner of Callowhill and Second streets, Philad. price 75 cents per bottle. may 14—6mo

REMEDY FOR THE PILES.

THE Subscriber is in possession of an infallible remedy for that distressing disease called the Piles. Nothing short of the importunity of numbers who have been completely cured by him, has overcome his reluctance to publish this article, with the view of informing the afflicted where they can obtain a certain and safe remedy for this complaint, which may be classed among the most distressing that "flesh is heir to." The remedier informs the public, that by calling on his agents, they can see certificates which he believes will be satisfactory.
JNO. DITCHETT,
168 William street, New York.

Mr. John Ditchett—Sir: I offer you my thanks, and consider it a duty incumbent on me, to desire and advise you, for the benefit of the afflicted, publicly to make known to the world your "Spanish Specific," and I give this certificate to inform them that I was severely afflicted for 14 years, and in that time employed many doctors, but to no purpose; and that in September, 1824, I heard of your Specific, and by only using one bott'e am completely cured.
JOHN WHITE, Branch pilot, Ann street.

N. B. My agents in Philadelphia are, Mr. Wm. Biddle, S. W. corner of Fourth and Race street.
H. A. Brek & Son, 348 North Front street.
Edwin L. Scott, 61 North Eighth street. june 14—3mo

IMPERIAL BROKEN PAPER,

WELL adapted for fine wrapping, for sale at the Office of the Saturday Evening Post, No. 112 Chesnut street. July 19—tf

HAT CASE AND BAND BOX
MANUFACTORY,
No. 87 North Seventh street.

AN assortment